

# Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2008.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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(Semi-Weekly).

## A MARTIAL LAW NIGHT

Declared at Fort and Hotel By  
Lieut. Merriam.

HAD LIEUT. WHELOCK WITH HIM

Lawless Conduct of United States  
Army Officers—Gen. King  
Stopped It.

A little after 11 o'clock last night martial law was declared in Honolulu. Announcement of the new dispensation was made by Second Lieut. Merriam, U. S. A., son of Maj. Gen. Merriam, commanding the department of the Pacific, in which is included the Hawaiian Islands. With Merriam was First Lieut. Wheelock, New York First Regiment, U. S. V.

Publication was made at the intersection of Fort and Hotel streets, immediately after the two officers had left one of the saloons in that vicinity.

Martial law was actually enforced by Merriam and Wheelock for two and a half hours. This was done without any authority whatever, with utter disregard of the civil laws and with an ignoring, or worse, of the police.

Merriam and Wheelock conducted themselves in a manner most astonishing. Wheelock was provo marshal in charge of mounted infantrymen. Merriam may and may not have been on duty. At any rate the two officers assumed entire control, ordered citizens off the streets, then off the sidewalks and enforced their mandates through the mounted men. Army men, for management of whom it is supposed that at least Wheelock was detailed, kept away from the neighborhood.

Both Merriam and Wheelock were dictatorial to the point of insulting citizens who happened to be about. Wheelock engaged in a brawl with some sailors from a merchant ship. He followed them clear down to the docks and had a pair of his patrolmen chase two inter-island steamer captains to box piles on the wharf. A customs officer was also made to scramble for safety.

Quite a crowd collected when Wheelock had his row with the sailors. Merriam ordered the street cleared and then the sidewalk. Fire flashed from the shoes of the horses as the soldiers charged beneath the awnings. The native policeman on watch in the neighborhood went up Fort street to near the Love building. The charge up on the sidewalk was made at the corner opposite Benson, Smith & Co. Then Wheelock followed up the sailors to the waterfront.

Merriam now had the enforcement of his martial law up town in his own hands and he proceeded to act in the most high-handed manner. He stopped anyone and everyone with curt inquiry and with order to move on. The writer heard him say there was martial law, that he had his orders and would carry them out if he was killed for it. A sergeant, who must have been a regular, came along and was about the only man who refused to bow to Merriam. This sergeant asked if there was martial law and asked if in such a way that Merriam was forced to say no. But the sergeant, for his persistence or curiosity, was ordered under arrest. A corporal on Merriam's order, took the sergeant in the direction of the police station, but there was no falling Merriam kept on saying that he must be obeyed and that there must be no foolishness.

About 1 o'clock Gen. King was awakened from his slumbers at the Hawaiian hotel and told of what was going on. He seemed genuinely sorry, and was angry to white heat. In relation to Merriam, Gen. King said the young man had no orders whatever and that he (King) would not have had the affair happen for \$20,000. Merriam had used Gen. King's name a number of times, saying that the commander-in-chief had ordered him to "take charge" at 11:30 and keep the streets clear.

Wheelock was running his martial law department at the waterfront for over an hour.

Gen. King sent his adjutant general Capt. Saxton, after Wheelock and Merriam. When Saxton appeared Wheelock, who had returned from the docks, and Merriam, were giving Capt. Bowers a talk. Capt. Bowers was the only man who had suggested that the army men were going away beyond their authority. Merriam asked Saxton for a pistol. Saxton hesitated a minute, perhaps noticed that both Merriam and Wheelock were talking in confused

sentences and calling Merriam, started away. Merriam responded to the effect, "he was not going to leave yet." Then Saxton said, in a firm tone, "Come here a minute." Saxton whispered to Merriam and Merriam called Wheelock. The latter heard the message from Gen. King. Wheelock stepped back a few feet, dismissed the squad in attendance, and Saxton, Merriam and Wheelock went off in the direction of the Hawaiian hotel. Saxton had asked Capt. Bowers to come to Gen. King's headquarters this morning. Before that Bowers had declined Merriam's invitation to do the same thing.

Just as martial law ended Capt. Robt. Parker, of the Hawaiian police, came up mounted. He gave out an order in native to arrest ANYBODY making a disturbance.

Merriam is ordinarily a fine young fellow. He is in the artillery. Wheelock has a sort of swagger.

Scores of citizens who were sent home by Merriam actually believed that martial law had been declared.

A member of Company D, Pennsylvania recruits, found an old rebel carbine on the slopes of Diamond Head a few days ago.

## SOLDIER'S DEATH.

Private of First New York—Fu-  
neral—Brother III

Private Clarence H. Porter, of Company H, First New York, died at the Military hospital Sunday night and was buried from St. Andrew's Cathedral at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Nuuanu cemetery. Rev. C. Swartz conducted the services. Company H—officers and men—and the First New York band were out.

Mr. Porter was a native of Binghamtown and was 32 years of age. At home he was a cash and door worker with the Robinson Planing Mill Co., and was very highly esteemed by his employers. He leaves a young wife at Binghamtown; no children.

The cause of death was "septic infection," appearing after a general collapse of the system. Young Porter was overcome by the sun at Camp Black and never recovered from the shock. His mind was considerably affected by it. Some days ago there was a general decline in his health and he was sent to the hospital. Some of his comrades feel that he should never have been brought away after the sunstroke at Camp Black.

A sad feature of the case is that the dead man's brother, Fred, is now in a very critical condition at the hospital with pneumonia and is not expected to live. He belongs to the same company and is 28 years of age. Clarence Porter's death was the first in Company H and the fourth in the regiment since the companies were mustered into active service.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 3, 1898

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. B. & Co.	600,000	100		555
AMERICAN ASSURANCE.				
... Paid up	7,000	100		110
... Paid up	1,000,000	100		374
... Paid up	175,000	100		40
... Paid up	200,000	100		170
... Paid up	1,400,000	100		320
... Paid up	110,000	100		350
... Paid up	500,000	100		140
... Paid up	940,000	100		120
... Paid up	1,400,000	100		135
... Paid up	4,000,000	100		
... Paid up	800,000	100		95
... Paid up	40,000	100		125
... Paid up	15,000	100		250
... Paid up	5,000,000	100		25
... Paid up	750,000	100		20
... Paid up	75,000	100		75
... Paid up	700,000	100		1675
... Paid up	125,000	100		
... Paid up	65,000	100		
STANDARD OIL.				
... Paid up	50,000	100		
... Paid up	50,000	100		
... Paid up	225,000	100		
... Paid up	1,000,000	100		

Session Sales—15 Oahu Assessable.

Outside Sales—15 Wilder S. S. Co., \$115.

## Half Million of Money.

Nearly a half million dollars were disbursed yesterday in the shape of sugar and steamship dividends. Not in many months has so much money been distributed locally from these two sources. The concerns paying dividends and the amounts were: Ewa, five per cent, \$100,000; Hawaiian Sugar Co., ten per cent, \$100,000; Walluku, ten per cent, \$70,000; Ewa bonds, \$50,000; Hawaiian Agricultural Co., ten per cent, \$50,000; Honolulu, ten per cent, \$30,000; Brewer, three per cent, \$18,000; I. I. S. N. Co., three per cent, \$15,000; Wilder S. S. Co., three per cent, \$15,000; Waimanalo, five per cent, \$12,600; Olowalu, five per cent, \$7,500.

## Harry Corson Clarke

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Harry Corson Clarke is making arrangements for an extended tour throughout Hawaii, Australia, Japan, India and Manila with his company at the close of his present season.

## DAUGHTER OF CONFEDERACY

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 25.—Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died at noon today at the Rockingham hotel, to which place she came as a guest in the early part of the Pier's social season.

## ONE MORE BACK

Transport Pennsylvania is in Port  
Again.

FROM MANILA VIA GUAM

Has a Number of Sick Men Aboard.  
Incidents of Voyage—Soldiers  
on Luzon.

The United States troopship Pennsylvania is at Brewer's wharf taking on 400 tons of coal. She arrived from Manila by way of Guam yesterday afternoon, having on board twelve passengers, mostly invalided soldiers from the Philippines. Dr. Smith, formerly surgeon of the United States cruiser Baltimore, who is well known in Honolulu, is one of the passengers. The Pennsylvania will probably sail for San Francisco on Wednesday.

The Pennsylvania sailed from Honolulu August 3rd, in company with the troopship Rio de Janeiro, and arrived at Manila on August 24th, where she lay at anchorage until September 9th, sailing at noon that day for Guam, which was reached on the 17th ultimo. She remained there until September 18th, being feasted by the inhabitants in a royal manner. The Pennsylvania was the first vessel flying the United States flag that had touched at Guam since the Charleston took possession. Two revolutions had taken place, which was not bad, since Republican principles had not been long in the land. Incited by Spanish priests, twice the natives pulled down "Old Glory" and hoisted the Spanish colors. Twice had the local police hoisted the ensign of Uncle Sam again and had bloodshed ensued. The Pook Bah, who is running things in Guam for the United States is reported to be a young sailor, who is said to have deserted from one of the whalers touching there some time ago. He fills every billet from Governor down to tax collector, and it is said some of the natives think the money still goes to Spain. The collector of customs is a Spaniard but loyal to the new regime. It seems to have been a toss-up when the officers at Guam had to be filled. There were three applicants, including the two mentioned above and a young adventurer from the wilds of Borneo. The Borneo man was left.

Dysentery, mumps and measles were epidemic at Manila when the Pennsylvania left. The troopships Peru, Puebla, Newport and St. Paul were still there and all expected to sail the week following. Preparations were being made to resist Aguinaldo's aggressions and the United States troops were in fighting order ready to move on the rebels if necessary.

The Pennsylvania went to Guam to return the Spanish doctor, whom the Charleston inadvertently took away when the place was captured. It appears that he was with the Spanish troops taken from the garrison, a fact not known, however, until Manila was reached. The removal of a doctor under such circumstances is a serious matter, but it appears that no one was to blame in this case. The United States Government righted the wrong by sending the transport back to the island with the physician. The Spanish people received the doctor with wild cheers of delight and thanked and cheered the captain of the Pennsylvania for returning him to them.

Dr. Smith is returning to the United States to undergo his examination. This officer was here on the Baltimore last year. There are on board four regulars, whose terms of service have expired, and two First California men, both invalided.

One sick Californian is named Hartwell. He was very sick in Manila and has never recovered. He is now a skeleton and has but slight chance of pulling through. On the way up, however, he gained slightly in weight and last night appeared more cheerful than in weeks before.

A sergeant major of the Montana regiment goes home on furlough. Since he has been in Manila his mother died and his presence at home is required in some estate matters. He hopes not to return to Manila unless, in fact, active war operations are reopened.

There are four United States sailors on board from various war ships. Three are crazy, and the other one, chief quartermaster of the Baltimore, is very ill. The insane men became deranged when the war began in the Orient. It is believed quiet and rest will perhaps restore them all to health. Officers of the Pennsylvania report that deaths are occurring among the troops in Manila from dysentery. The trouble seems to be caused by the impurity of the men themselves. Fruits of all kinds abound and men simply will not let that class of food alone. In Manila the complaint is epidemic.

Manila is quiet. Were it not for the presence of war ships and soldiers one would not suppose that anything out of the ordinary was going on. Traffic of all kinds has been resumed and business is booming. The City is

under military rule, although regulations are very mild and highly satisfactory to the people. In fact the government of the place is much more agreeable to the people than that of the Spaniards.

The insurgents are still a doubtful quantity. They are apparently watching with the deepest interest peace negotiations, but at the same time are keeping on a strict war footing. Aguinaldo, in his own mind and among his followers, is dictator and is believed to be preparing trouble for any power attempting to hold Manila. American officers distrust greatly Aguinaldo and the insurgents as a whole.

The Pennsylvania reached Manila nearly two weeks after the battle. That same night the fight between natives and soldiers, in which one of the latter was killed, took place. The Montana men were ordered to arms soon after landing, the appearance of things then being that a riot was at hand.

The transport carries a number of souvenirs. One of them is a Spanish flag from Guam. When the custom house officer at that place, came out to the transport he flew a Spanish flag astern his boat. He parted with the flag and staff for a slight consideration and it now belongs to the third officer of the ship.

## DOWN WENT DEANE.

Man Overboard in Person of  
Transport Carpenter.

Carpenter J. M. Deane of the Pennsylvania had an involuntary bath in the bay at dark last night. Dressed in his best, he left the city and attempted to return up a rope ladder over the peak of his vessel to the deck. But Carpenter Deane was heavy and the ladder was fastened at the top only. Just as the seaman laid hands on the friendly deck the ladder slipped from under his feet. There was a splash in the water like the launching of a small vessel, and the sea closed, over 220 pounds of poor Carpenter Deane.

There was a fall of twenty feet from the deck to the water and twenty feet from there to the bottom. Carpenter Deane made the round trip in the bay in short order and soon appeared, spluttering, and mad, on the surface, leaving his hat as a souvenir with Davey Jones. A rope was thrown out and he was dragged upon the wharf by natives. In his fall from aloft the man's head passed within a few inches of the wharf. Several people looking on thought he struck it, but this happily proved not the case.

## VIA HONOLULU.

A Great Naval Expedition to Visit  
This Port.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The advance guard of the naval expedition for Honolulu and eventually for Manila started yesterday when the Abarenda sailed from Portsmouth Monroe via Brazil. The Abarenda is a collier, one of the four which are to keep the big battleships Oregon and Iowa supplied with coal on their long voyage around South America. The plan is to have two of the colliers precede the battleships and two to go along with them.

In addition to these escorting craft, Acting Secretary Allen today ordered that the Celtic and Iris be added to the expedition. The Celtic is a refrigerated and supply ship and the Iris is a distilling ship. Their capacity is enormous and Mr. Allen said that no such perfectly equipped naval expedition ever sailed under any flag.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A Sun special from Washington says September 27th has been fixed by the Navy Department as the date of departure of the Oregon and Iowa from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on their 18,000-mile voyage to Manila, via Honolulu. The armorclads will be accompanied by five colliers, two of which will accompany them all the way.

## EMPRESS AT HELM.

Dowager Rules and Emperor in  
Fear of Death.

EMPRESS RULES  
LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the Times from Peking says the Emperor and all the higher state officials have bowed to the Dowager Empress, and that everything is quiet.

EMPEROR IN FEAR.  
LONDON, Sept. 23.—According to special dispatches received from Peking members of the European community there believe the life of the Emperor of China is in danger. It is added that the Dowager Empress desires to place Prince Kung's grandson on the throne. The Emperor realizes the strength of the conspiracy against him and has ordered the guards at the palace to be strengthened.

## BRITISH AHEAD

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says that as the result of British protests the Tung-shan railway has been authorized the conclusion of the Newchwang Railway loan with a British syndicate.

## MONEY FOR SPAIN

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Daily News this morning says the Rothschilds will loan Spain \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 on the security of the Almaden quicksilver mines when the treaty of peace shall have been signed.

## Company G's Trophy.

The Foreign Office abouting trophy won by Company G in the series of matches just closed, is being made on the Coast and will arrive here in about two weeks. It will be presented to the company by Minister Cooper in its quarters at the drill shed. The occasion will be one of special politeness on the part of G, to which several friends will be invited. The trophy which is a beautiful shield, will be hung up in the company room.

The hearing of Capt. Whiting charged with unnecessarily delaying his ship at this port, is in progress at Manila.

## MEN FOR MANILA

Camp Otis Forces Will Leave By  
the Arizona.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DEWEY

Regiments to Be Sent From San  
Francisco—Large Number of  
Reinforcements.

## FOR MANILA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Commanding General, Department of California: With the approval of the Acting Secretary of War the Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee, First Washington and detachment of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry at San Francisco are hereby relieved from duty in the Department of California and will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, reporting upon arrival for duty to the commanding General United States forces at that point. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, special care being taken to provide sufficient space and the subsistence and medical departments are charged with providing ample and suitable supplies furnished by the respective departments to insure comfort, well-being and health of the troops en route. By command of Major General Miles.

H. C. CORBIN,  
Adjutant General.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Commanding General, Department of California: All recruits and detachments now at San Francisco belonging to regiments in the Philippine Islands, including the four companies of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, are directed to proceed to Manila. By command of Major General Miles.

H. C. CORBIN,  
Adjutant General.  
There will be sent to Manila 5,000  
6,000 men.

## FROM HONOLULU

Officers and men of Camp Otis (in the race track here) have the assurance that they will go on to Manila. The First New York remains here. Gen. King may go on to Manila. The Camp Otis forces expect to leave by the returned Arizona about the last of this month.

## DEWEY'S SENTIMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Under date of August 26th, Martin Egan, special war correspondent in the Philippines, writes of an interview with Admiral Dewey, the great man of the war, in which the Admiral expresses a fervent desire that Old Glory will forever wave over all the Philippines. Mr. Egan writes:

"Standing on the quarter deck of the Baltimore yesterday, and gazing at the American flag over Fort Santiago, within the walled city, Admiral Dewey said: 'I hope it floats there forever, forever. It is strange that we have not a shield emblem from those people, and that with the loss of only a few men our navy did most remarkable work. If I were a religious man, and I hope I am, I should say that it was the hand of God. I remember when we engaged the fleet feeling shells fired directly at us, and I do not understand under heaven why we escaped. Then we came up here in the Olympia and sent them an ultimatum. In three letters that were written by Capt. Williams I told them if they did another shot I would destroy their city. I demanded the surrender of some small vessels that scurried into the Pasig and which I believed were torpedo-boats, and I asked the joint use of the cable. We were close in and alone, but they did not fire and never did.'"

"I am proud of these men under me and proud to be their leader. They are all efficient. I gave up the Olympia and sent her to Hongkong and came on the Baltimore. Here I had everything as efficient as on the Olympia. I am sending all of the squadron up to be cleaned, and have asked for a battle ship and an armored cruiser. I do not intend to go home unless it is absolutely necessary for there is much work still to be done here. I do not want to go until it is all over. The truth has not been told about this place. It is absolutely a hell. The weather is much better than has been asserted in the fleet we have less sickness than on an ordinary cruise."

## WANT INDEPENDENCE

MANILA, Sept. 23.—The Filipino National Assembly has decided to request the Americans first to recognize the independence of the islands second, to establish a protectorate over their external affairs, and to induce the Americans to recognize their independence third, to appoint a joint commission of Americans and Filipinos for the arrangement of details to reciprocate the Americans services.

## HOMESICK

MANILA, Aug. 29.—Merritt's army is homesick and there has been a rush of applications for relief. Garrison duty does not seem to serve to keep the enthusiasm of the troops up to the proper point and when it was announced that Merritt had been summoned to Paris and that Gen. Greene and several others had been given permission to return to the United States the was a flood of applications for relief. The desire to get away is not to be condemned.

## IN CUBA

American Flag at Havana Occupation Forces.

## FLAG IN HAVANA

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—The first American flag in Havana was hoisted at 10 o'clock this morning on the flag-staff of the Trocha Hotel headquarters of the Provisional Commission. A guard of machine guns was posted at the entrance to the grounds. The Spanish must be out of the city by the end of February, 1899.

## ARMY OF OCCUPATION

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Unless the present army is suddenly changed the American Army of occupation will sail for Cuba at the end of October. This statement is from the authority of an Army officer who is usually well informed of the plans of the War Department. According to this officer the army will include two regiments and possibly three or from 8,000 to 9,000 officers and men. The troops will land, for the most part, at Havana and from there be distributed throughout the island.



WHOLE NO. 2008.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
Semi-Weekly).

Gen. King sent his adjutant general, Capt. Sarton, after Wheelock and Merriam. When Sarton appeared Wheelock, who had returned from the dock, and Merriam were giving Capt. Bowers a talk. Capt. Bowers was the one man who had suggested that the army men were going away beyond their authority. Merriam asked Sarton for a pistol. Sarton listened a minute, perhaps noticed that both Merriam and Wheelock were talking in confusion.

**DAUGHTER OF CONFEDERACY**  
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., 87, 15-16 Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of M. Jefferson Davis, died at noon today at the Rockingham hotel, to which place she came as a guest in the early part of the Pier's social season.

the presence of war ships and soldiers one would not suppose that anything out of the ordinary was going on. Traffic of all kinds has been resumed and business is booming. The City is

The hearing of Capt. Whiting charged with unnecessarily delaying his ship at this port, is in progress at Manila

ent Army is suddenly changed the American plan of occupation will sail for Cuba on October 15th. This statement was made by the authorities of an Arms office who is usually well informed of the plans of the War Department. According to this officer the army will include 10 corps and possibly three or from 60 to 90,000 officers and men. The troops will land, for the most part at Havana and from there be distributed throughout the island.



## YET IN FERMENT

France Trembles Still Over the Dreyfus Case.

### CIVIL AND MILITARY CONFLICT

Bitter Attacks and Sharp Charges.  
Active Feeling—Esterhazy Interviewed in London.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The situation here is generally admitted to be grave by both the press and the people. The conflict between civil and military authorities is becoming acute. The sudden and unexpected action of Gen. Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, in prosecuting Col. Picquart on a charge of forgery and using forged documents, assumes a grave aspect on account of circumstances attending this intervention of military authority in the civil court.

Now that the Dreyfus matter has become a great national question every proceeding in the affair has a state importance. Zurlinden's ignoring of this obvious fact is very significant. He comes forward as a defender of the army, the prosecutor of its supposed calumniators, and the resolute opponent of a revision of the case. From this appeal to the public in the line of the establishment of a dictatorship, there is no wide step. The Radical makes a bitter attack on the general's staff which it charges with aiming at the moral assassination of Picquart through a secret military trial. Henri Rochefort in his paper, the Intransigent, declares that Picquart was bribed by a syndicate or by Germany to save Dreyfus.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Daily News says that Comte Esterhazy has been sojourning in London in the guise of an Italian count. He speaks Italian fluently. The Daily News reporter caught him at Charing Cross as he was about to start for Paris. In the course of the interview, Esterhazy said he had passed the detectives detailed to watch him in Paris in his present disguise and that nobody had recognized him. "But," he continued, "I distrust even this. I told Gen. Pellieux after the suicide of Col. Henri that it would be impossible to stop things and that the movement would be formidable. The generals lost their heads. I wrote to M. Cavaignac a long letter acquainting him with the points of the affair. He refused to see me. My ruin has been determined upon. I was thrown overboard and had nothing left but to go away and wait developments."

Comte Esterhazy proceeded to declare that he had vainly tried to convince Gen. Pellieux that the Henri document was a forgery, but that Gen. Pellieux had declined to listen to him. "There were," said Count Esterhazy, "but three persons who knew the truth of the matter—Sanders, Henri and myself. The first two are dead, and I alone hold the secret." Comte Esterhazy complained bitterly of the treatment of himself and Mme. Pays, who is in prison in Paris. He declares that the Judge D'Instruction had Mme. Pays brought from the Saint Lazar prison and offered her liberty if she would reveal all she knew about the generals. After a reference to other phases of the affair, Comte Esterhazy said: "I intend to publish a work that will throw light upon the unhealthy Dreyfus story. M. Cavaignac made a mistake in persecuting me, but he struck at the same time his relation, Col. Du Paty Du Clam. I may mention that I already declined a pension offered by Gen. Billot."

Comte Esterhazy affected a gay nonchalance but as he was taking the train he said in a sharp, nervous tone, without pausing for a breath: "I don't know whether I shall make use of the documents in my possession. It will depend upon the match of events."

#### EIGHT CREMATED

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Eight men were cremated and eight more fatally burned in the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Messrs. Paddock, Hodge & Co. caused this terrible destruction of life and none of those who were taken out after the fire were far enough from death to tell any of the details.

#### LAYMEN ADMITTED

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 14.—The Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church today adopted, without debate a resolution declaring for a constitutional amendment, providing an equal number of lay and ministerial representatives at the General Conference. The vote was 199 to 9.

#### PARDONED.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The queen-regent has signed the decree suspending Admiral Morúa and granting pardon to the conduct of his fight as volunteers in the war with the United States.

#### MR. BAYARD'S CONDITION

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 20.—The ravages of disease are gradually rapping the life of former Ambassador Bayard, and he continually loses ground, although his wonderful constitution makes a strong resistance. He passed a restless night, and today will be considerably worse than at any time during his sickness. The end is looked for in the course of a few days, although he will probably have a number of rallies.



HOLLAND'S GIRL QUEEN.

Only a girl peculiarly favored can have a crown as a birthday present, but such is the fortune of Wilhelmina of Holland. Her eighteenth birthday, August 31, 1893, will never be forgotten by this gracious little woman, and she will also remember September 6, the date of the formal coronation.

## A CRITICAL TIME DURING THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

Sick or Well, a Rush Night and Day.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes. There Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 28d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I.

#### PEARY.

The Explorer Making Good Progress Northward.

NEW YORK.—A letter received in this city from Explorer Peary says that on August 13th he was at Etah, near the entrance to Smith sound, up which he probably proceeded soon after he wrote if he was to reach his proposed new camp on the northwest coast of Greenland this season. Etah, or Fort Fouke, is the place where Dr. J. J. Hayes spent the winter of 1890-91 on his exploring vessel, the United States. It is a considerable distance north of Peary's former winter camps. Peary wrote that thus far his plans had prospered. He had taken aboard his steamer, the Windward, ten Esquimaux, sixty dogs and the carcasses of sixty walrus, which will supply a large quantity of food for his dogs and the natives. He was about to send his auxiliary ship, the Hope, back to St. John's. There is no doubt that Mr. Peary reached the north water at Etah in advance of Capt. Sverdrup's expedition on the Fram.

#### For Mr. Moody.

An item is going the rounds of the religious press to the effect that a plan is under advisement for building in New York a great institutional church for Dwight L. Moody. Mr. Moody is known to favor such a plan, it is said, not to become his permanent field of labor, but to be a center for evangelical efforts of the whole country, under Mr. Moody's direction. "The aim would be to bring famous preachers from abroad, to provide for Bible instruction on a large scale, to get together choruses of great size and to make an evangelical headquarters, the influence of which would be felt throughout the whole country."

#### Art League Exhibition.

The fall exhibition of the K. Iohana Art League is four weeks off. Immense efforts are being put forth to make this the most elaborate display ever attempted by local artists. D. Howard Hitchcock, on Hawaii, is doing the work of his life for the exhibition. A number of new artists have arrived in town since the Spring and they will all put in studies. It is understood that they will bring in some new ideas. Secretary Dodge of the League is now preparing a list of artists whose work will appear in the exhibition.

## OUR LINES OF HARNESS.

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WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE,  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

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1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
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2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

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2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE,  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRESS COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

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Shipping and Family Butchers.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).







A DEAD PARTY.

The authorized text of the Memorial of the A. U. P. to the Commissioners, contains significant language with reference to the formation of the party.

"The object of the American Union Party was to assist and support the Provisional Government of Hawaii in the formation of the Republic of Hawaii, and to maintain such Republic when formed, until annexation to the United States should be accomplished."

The existence of the party was, therefore, limited to the hour when the flag went up. The declaration is distinct and unreserved. The death of the party is fixed in a cool, business-like way. No extension of its existence is even suggested. It might have easily been added to the words above quoted "and for other purposes." It is exact as Mark Twain's declaration to his enemy: "Your funeral will take place next Wednesday at 4 p. m., and your corpse will be ready."

According to the language quoted above, the party was merely a scaffolding in the building up of Annexation. It has no further utility, after that event, than the scaffolding about a building has after the building is finished. The timber of the scaffolding may be, of course, useful in other respects. Mr. F. J. Lowrey seems to have had an acute and just perception in this respect.

The Committee might have invented reasons for perpetuating the party after annexation. They have not shown political sense enough even to do this. On the other hand, in the language quoted, it expressly fixes the death of the party at a certain hour and minute. In contradiction of its present policy, that is, an active political campaign for the Governorship, it has followed the example of the Irishman, who, wishing to saw off the branch of a tree overhanging the river, seated himself on the branch, and then used the saw between himself and the trunk, and precipitated himself into the water. The Committee seats itself on the branch of the political tree, and then saws itself off, and drops into the waters of political death, by declaring that the party gave up the ghost on annexation day. We assume that the writers of the Memorial knew the meaning of the words which they have used in writing it. Indeed nothing could be more explicit. The whole case is not quite like that, in the histories, of the King who died, and his courtiers, fearing that the announcement of his death might cause their expulsion from power, concealed the body, and declared that the King was still alive.

In this case, the Committee, with a childlike innocence, that indicates the earliest stages of diet on the political "bottle," declare that the King is dead, and then continue to govern in his name. It says to us: "The party died on annexation day, but (in a whisper to itself) we will work the corpse for all it is worth."

The rank and file of the men who composed the old party will see the "mashben" in these doings, and, no doubt, in time will make a revolt. That matter will take care of itself.

The political situation suggests quiet ways on our part. The United States have annexed these Islands, but have not yet made us American citizens. The meaneast specimen of a swamp nigger, has, today, rights which we do not have. We may, and shall, probably get rights in due course of time, but until we do, it would be quite as well for us to maintain a modest walk and conversation, and not bother President McKinley with too much advice.

THE POWER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

The power to appropriate public moneys by the Council of State, during the time intervening between the sessions of the Legislature is confined to the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence or other great public necessity. This is the language of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has just decided, as it could not otherwise do, that the Council of State must decide for itself, when the occasion arose for such an appropriation. The Council of State, therefore, has virtual control over the public expenditures. The Federal Government has no such power. Not has any State. But the framers of the Constitution adopted this provision for wise reasons. The power of the Council was exercised in defraying Mr. Dole's expenses to Washington, although very many ardent annexationists did not see emergency or great public necessity for it. But certain supporters of the Government did. In the case of the

Japanese indemnity, the power was used to good advantage.

It is an elastic power in the hands of the dominant party to make appropriations, without legislative act, and it is only checked by public opinion, which changes its moods from time to time. "Emergencies" and "public necessity" are just what excited men choose to make them. No courts can define them. Questions regarding the use of this power generally arise when men are excited, and are determined by prevailing sentiment, and not by any well considered convictions. For this reason the people are reluctant to confer such a power over the public purse. Probably Congress will not retain this provision in any laws passed for the Government of this territory.

THE COMMITTEE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The memorial of the committee of the A. U. P. is such a singular document and so delightfully characteristic of "mashben" methods, we must recur to it once more. We repeat the exact language of the memorial:

"The object of the American Union Party was to assist and support the Provisional Government of Hawaii in the formation of the Republic of Hawaii and to maintain such Republic when formed until annexation to the United States should be accomplished."

If there is any meaning to language the meaning of the language quoted is, that upon annexation, the party ceased to exist as such.

Having made a distinct and preliminary statement that the party is dead, the memorial proceeds to tell the Commissioners that:

"The present Executive of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, although supported by the American Union Party for the purpose of Annexation, has not at any time called upon or consulted with the Party or its legislative representatives as to recommendations to be made to the American Commissioners pertaining to the future form of government for Hawaii."

The committee censures the Government for not knocking at the tomb of the deceased party, waking it up out of its eternal slumber, and consulting it on the future government of the Islands. The committee, not well instructed in supernatural matters may have assumed that Gabriel was willing to lend or lease his trumpet to any person, including the Cabinet, on reasonable terms, and, therefore, there was no excuse for not communicating with the "lamented dead," through the trumpet.

On the whole, the Executive was justified in failing to negotiate with a party that had deliberately gone to its long home.

The committee seems to believe that it has the power of resurrecting the dead. But we ask with candor, would it not be better and wiser to treat with the living people, who gave life and being to that party, than to pull and haul at this dead carcass, which may discharge offensive odors.

If the party is dead, by the open confession of the committee, who then does the committee represent? By what authority does it censure the Executive for not waiting at the door of the Tailor Shop, until called in? The establishment of a new party out of the substantial material of the old party is desirable. Parties are necessary. If the committee cannot control the new party, let it retire and meditate on its own career. We are sure, however, that although the people of these Islands cannot present a person "fit" to be the territorial governor, there is still enough intelligence, and common sense and patriotism in them to appreciate the self denying, arduous and charitable labors of the members of the committee in constructing a new party. If the members of the committee will, in dealing with territorial affairs, show intelligence, common sense, fairness, and a desire to unite all classes in a common labor for the public good, they will command the support of those who live here, and only ask for good government.

Strictly in accordance with the rule and law of the organization, but rather contrary to the expectations of many of the friends and admirers of Geo. Q. Cannon, there has succeeded to the presidency of the Mormon Church, Lorenzo Snow, who was next of line. President Snow is of the Old School, but a man of ability and one who is deeply religious. He publicly subscribes to every tenet of the church faith, including plural marriages, but says polygamy must not be resumed for the reason that its practice is contrary to the law of the United States.

San Francisco papers have it that Gen. Merriam remarked that after some "palaver" the authorities here agreed that he might use the territorial property for United States troops if it may be that he used the word quoted. It would be just like him, but the fact is that the authorities here protested constantly and it seems positively against the course proposed.

FORMER LAND "BOOMS."

When the population of the United States was hardly three millions, and it could scarcely settle the State of Pennsylvania alone, a land craze seized upon the people in 1787. Not content with building up homes where law and order had been established, the restless portion of the community moved Westward. Hundreds of families moved across the Alleghany ranges in order to find room. In 1787 over twenty thousand persons entered Kentucky in order to take up the rich lands and escape from the "crowded sea coast," as they described it. As the lands were taken up speculation in them increased, and every purchaser expected to get an advanced price from the succeeding purchaser. The question of actual values was not considered. What will be the next offer, was the important question. The productive value of the land was entirely ignored. Anyone who tried to arrest the wild speculative movement was regarded as an enemy of man. In the end, thousands of people were ruined, and the discouraged and the bankrupts moved on to the West.

In 1835 another wide spread land boom burst. Paper money, the issue of wild cat banks, was abundant, and stimulated speculation. The price of real estate rose to enormous figures. Those who suggested conservatism were denounced. This is what Schouler says of New England:

"In private tracts of land the craze corresponded (to the inflated value of stocks) not in the new Western country alone, but towards the remote East—among Maine's tilted forests. The rustic burg which had taken its little heap with the rest, was imagined a great city. On the diagram might be seen its broad avenues, flanked by imposing dwellings and public edifices; its wild lands were parcelled into farms, mapped out into building lots, all selling by the square foot, when they had sold by the acre, and all bringing handsome prices, though rarely from the settler intending to remain there. There was a new phenomena of travel, for railways and canals were now building rapidly—it seemed as if all things were moving and growing."

The optimists of those days never thought for a moment what the history of real estate had been in civilized States. If confronted with it, they simply replied that their own cases were exceptions to all rules, and could not be measured by any antiquated standards. In fact intrinsic values were of no consequence to such people. The higher and more fictitious values became, the more readily the people believed that values were sound, and would rise still more. A veritable stampede took place throughout the nation, and the most conservative men risked all they possessed in wild lands.

If a sober minded person, asked where the population would come from, that would live upon and cultivate the lands, there was always a "Col. Sellers," who would rise and frantically declare that the Star of Destiny was now moving westward, and those who hesitated to buy land were miserable traitors to their country and their God.

After the collapse there was the spectacle of thousands of families, intelligent and educated, living in the most frugal way, utterly deprived of the luxuries of life, toiling hopelessly in the wilderness.

And this took place on the rich virgin soil of a great continent, where, with the ordinary sense of a beaver a human being should not have heard the word "want," though he travelled two thousand leagues. That spirit of speculation still lives.

HILO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The memorial handed by the Hilo Chamber of Commerce to the organic law Commissioners, contains the following words:

"8th. That no one should be selected as Governor for the Territory of Hawaii who has been an official of the late Government of the Hawaiian Islands."

This request, like that of the Committee of the American Union Party, will probably be treated with contempt by the President, who will have the appointing power. He will treat it with contempt, because it is so utterly un-American in its spirit. It suggests either that the memorialists here have forgotten the American habits of political thought, or have such a rancorous hatred of their fellow citizens, and mistrust of each other's capacity and sense of justice, that they are willing to proclaim the unfitness of the members of the present Government to continue or hold office.

There are a score of men here who are capable of filling the office of Governor most acceptably. When the time comes for making a selection or nomination for the office, a choice may readily be made. That event may not happen for many months.

It is humiliating to the community that its character for dignity and honor should be impaired by the momentary annexation takes place.

For some years, the annexationists, represented to some extent by the A. U. P., have preached from the housetops the virtues of the present Execu-

tion, and show the marvelous excellence of the administration of the laws. Documents have been freely circulated over the Mainland, detailing the unusual fitness of the members of the Cabinet to "lead the march of American civilization" on these Islands.

We know that some of these supporters of the Government made these statements only in the interests of annexation, just as the old farmer, when he is trying to sell a sick cow, is reckless in his description of the virtues of the animal. But these many words of lofty commendation are on record, in the press, and emphatically so in the platforms of the annexation parties.

The political power has now passed to Washington. The men who hold the power have been educated to have an abiding faith in the capacity and integrity of the members of the Government. There are scores of prominent men in Congress who will be surprised to hear that the men who were selected as leaders of the annexation movement, are really not approved of by the men who supported them.

Instead of creating a prejudice in Washington against the members of the Government, the requests of the memorialists will raise a strong suspicion there, especially in the mind of the President, that "pipe laying" has begun, and that the memorialists have an axe to grind, but dare not say so.

On the whole, the action of these representative bodies in making their strange requests will do much good. They tell the story plainly of the jealousies and intrigues of men who hope to be political leaders. The dangerous men in politics are those who play the game without showing their hands. In this case, the "hands" have been shown with childlike simplicity. For this we should be thankful. The advertiser will never quarrel with the situation under such circumstances.

WINNIE DAVIS.

At Richmond, Va., on September 23rd was buried, with pathetic services, Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, and known since the war as "The Daughter of the Confederacy." Upon no woman in the Southern States; were the thoughts and good wishes of the people so steadily fixed as upon her. She became an outlet for the feelings and sympathies of many thousands who lost so much, and suffered so intensely in the "Lost Cause."

A singular and almost romantic incident in her life, was her marriage engagement about seven years ago to Mr. May, a young lawyer, and a son of the noted abolition preacher Sam'l J. May of Syracuse. The hatred of the people of the South, and of a majority of the people of the North was concentrated until the Civil War upon Garrison, Phillips, May and other abolitionists, who aided and supported them. With the close of the Civil War, came the abolition of slavery. The elder generation of the Southern people naturally retained their hatred of the "fire brands." The younger generation did not manifest the same intensity of hatred.

When it was announced that "The Daughter of the Confederacy" was engaged to be married to the son of one of these "wicked Abolitionists," there was much resentment expressed at first in the Southern press. But the people loved the girl, and felt that her choice should not be criticised.

The engagement was finally broken off by mutual agreement, and in breaking it both parties suffered severely, but recognized the wisdom of it. The reasons are known only by a few.

The doctrine of the centralization of power in the Government has made, on the whole, greater advances in the conservative, thickly settled State of Massachusetts, than in any other State. While the doctrine is not democratic, it is the outgrowth of the belief that until the people are better educated in the administration of affairs, it is safe to put gas and electric works, street railway and other enterprises in the hands of the central authority. Those who are students of the subject should consult Dr. Robert Harvey Whittem's work "Public Administration in Massachusetts; its relation of Central to Local Activity," recently published.

Dr. Walter Maxwell has been invited to give an address on Hawaii before the geographical section of the "British Association for the Promotion of Science." The Association is the largest assembly of learned men in the world.

Miss Lester, the Chicago young woman who has been chosen to baptize the battleship Illinois, is a most extraordinary female. She declines positively to discuss the matter of wine or water for contents of the bottle. Miss Lester says she will be guided solely by Governor Tanner's wishes, he having given her the appointment. No wonder the latter women succeed.

Dreyfus and his friends have staying qualities that command admiration.

Honolulu is having astonishingly rapid growth as an American naval station.

It is real thoughtful of Uncle Sam to provide a special Santa Claus for the boys in Blue at Manila.

Good things come the way of Honolulu with a rush. The place is becoming a naval station without asking for it.

It is expected that next the Forty Club, from its pretty nest on Nuuanu street, will forward its views to the Commission.

Aguineldo will get that pet dish of his without poison, but with plenty of stinging if he stands out against the American forces.

Gen. King has made many friends here and all will wish him well should he find a broader field of military action in Manila.

The Czar has acquired about all he wanted in China so easily that he perhaps considers a big armed force unnecessary for ordinary expansion purposes.

It is not likely that the Cabinet will put \$400,000 of Hawaiian bonds on the market without being able to give a satisfactory guarantee of the worth of the securities.

The engineers of the underground ticket route in politics often learn that it had been better to try and provide and use a well surfaced public sentiment roadbed.

War with Spain cost the United States only a few over a hundred millions of dollars. It was worth that for the knowledge it has revealed to the country concerning itself.

France is devoted to extremes. Dreyfus was denied communication with counsel. Now one of his accusers under arrest is treated in the same manner. This is fiendish consistency.

Populism will get somewhat of a foothold here in its good time. It has been shown clearly within the past few weeks that Hawaii has politicians who believe that it is the thunder and not the lightning that kills.

Mr. Maguire and Mr. Gage are the rival candidates for the Governorship of the State of California. If the newspapers of the Coast are entitled to the least bit of belief neither man is fit to hold public office of any kind.

Colonel Picquart, the latest Dreyfus case prisoner, serves notice that he does not intend to commit suicide. Colonel Esterhazy says the same. But none of them make declaration of intention to tell the truth and be fair.

It was some of the educated sea-going people over near Manila who reported the steaming Monadnock as a wreck. The difference is that it is the business of the Monadnock and Monterey to manufacture wrecks on occasion.

The native Hawaiian N. G. H. company has what is called the "good eye." Strenuous efforts were made to defeat the command in the trophy contest, but the natives did the most practicing, gave the most attention to the task at hand and won.

China's new governmental arrangement, by which the reins of direction pass from the hands of a man to those of a woman, would, in some countries, mean or indicate reform. This particular woman is said to be an individual of wisdom and force.

Newspaper hornblowing requires that conscience be first cast away. The only print in this town that gave a wrong report of a court matter a few days ago, comes out merrily with the statement that it was the only paper in town reporting the case correctly.

The San Francisco Call is still sulking over the annexation of these Islands by the United States, but has no hesitancy in declaring that all of the Philippines and Cuba and Porto Rico should be made the property of the sons of the land of the free and home of the brave.

In Manila the Spanish soldiers complained that the American warriors would insist on fighting in the daytime. A Spanish military critic who used his talents in Cuba says the soldiers of the United States will not obey in a fight, that they know nothing excepting to rush ahead.

The custom of Hawaiians in observing a funeral or death anniversary has at least one almost exact parallel in the United States, and in the capital of the country at that. In the mortuary column of the Washington Star there are daily a number of annual tributes to deceased persons.

The Hilo Tribune, with apparent gravity, declares that suits have been brought against the S. S. City of Columbia in capital courts to deprive the "Second City" of the services of what was promised as a liner from Seattle. There was once a man who said to the papers: "Don't ignore me; abuse me, if you like, but don't ignore me."

Representative R. R. Hitt, who is slated as a possibility for the American vacancy at the Court of St. James, would do credit to his country in every way. But he is a very valuable man at Washington, not only as the agent for a strong constituency, but as well in the capacity of a shaper of the national policy.

It is a new thing in modern biography, so frank and complete in so many particulars and often of such probing depth, that there is failure to treat of the distinct separation of Bismarck's constant iteration of Christian belief and his deeds for the benefit of causes he espoused. This research would prove a most interesting and revealing study.

WAS A FORGOTTEN

Esterhazy Now Says He Doomed Dreyfus.

His Idea of Duty to a Chief—A London Journalist—Revision Movement is Delayed.

ESTERHAZY TALKING.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Esterhazy, as previously published, has told three persons, probably more, within a month that he wrote the Dreyfus bordereau. He also described the interesting list of other crimes committed in connection with the case by himself and others. He affirms that there was only moral, not legal, proof of Dreyfus' guilt, and the officers of the French general staff resorted to manufactured evidence in order to secure his condemnation, which was really deserved. He declared that he wrote the bordereau in obedience to orders from a superior officer, and justifies his act by reason, as he called yesterday, that a soldier should place his conscience as well as his sword at the disposal of his superior officer.

A STRAIGHT STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Journalist, F. C. Conybeare, who hitherto has displayed an intimate knowledge of the Dreyfus case, writes a letter to the Daily Chronicle, explaining that Col. Schwarzkoppen, formerly German military attaché in Paris, actually wrote the Petit Bleu to Count Esterhazy, but on really thought tore it into fragments and threw it away, and that the Alsatian porter at his lodgings gathered up the fragments and sent them to Col. Picquart.

The bordereau, however, was addressed by Count Esterhazy to Col. Schwarzkoppen, but was intercepted.

PIQUART ISOLATED.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The military authorities have acknowledged their plan of stifling Col. Picquart by placing him in secret. Col. Picquart's friends have been denied admission to the prisoner. His counsel, Maître Labori, has twice appeared before the clerk of the court-martial and asked permission to see his client. On both occasions he was informed that Picquart had been placed au secret and could be seen only on an order from the authorities, which order M. Labori has been unable to secure.

POSTPONED.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Cabinet met today and decided to postpone its decision of the proposed revision of the Dreyfus case until Monday next, owing to the absence from the meeting of the Minister of Finance, St. Peytral, and the Minister of Agriculture, M. Viger.

FLAT TASTE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Quartermaster's Department of the Army states that the claim made by certain officers that boilers were not furnished for boiling water at Chickamauga is not true. On the same date that Chief Quartermaster Lee telegraphed for the boilers, 2,000 were sent and a little later 500 more. It is also stated that the soldiers would not drink the boiled water because it had a flat taste and preferred and drank the fresh water.

MR. HITT MENTIONED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It is said tonight that the President will appoint Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Illinois to be Ambassador to Great Britain to succeed Col. John Hay.

Hitt has both wealth and experience to fit him for the position.

CHURCH ATTITUDE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Archbishop Ireland has given the first definite information regarding the policy of the Roman Catholic Church in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. It includes approval of the administration plan of leaving the church question out of peace discussions and announces that the church in the Islands will conform to new conditions.

MARRIAGE OF MILLIONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Sun leads its Sunday society page with the following: "The latest rumor links the names of Willie K. Vanderbilt Jr. and Miss Virginia Fair. If their marriage should really take place, as is now quite generally predicted, it would mean a singular combination of millions."

WOODFORD RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Following the custom in the case of a Minister who has been obliged to resign by the breaking out of hostilities, Stewart L. Woodford has filed his resignation as Minister to Spain.

PINGREE AGAIN.

DETROIT, Sept. 21.—Governor Pingree was renominated by acclamation this afternoon by the Republican State Convention. Many members of his party who have not heretofore been in accord with the Governor joined in the cheering when he appeared and made a characteristic speech of acceptance.

BARON CURZON.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—It is officially announced that Lord Curzon, until recently Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, who is to succeed the Earl of Elgin as Viceroy of India, has been elevated to the peerage as Baron Curzon of Kedleston.

MINISTER OF COLONIES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Herald's Washington telegraph says: "Secretary of the Colonies will doubtless be the title of the next addition to the Cabinet of the President. There is little doubt that it will become necessary for Congress to enact laws for providing for a department of the colonies."

COMMISSION COMPLETE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President told his visitors today that the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department had been completed and would consist of nine members, as first announced. He has not announced the full membership.

FOR JOB CHASERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—President McKinley has again taken up the question of relaxing the civil service rules so as to open more places for political appointments.

NEW GUN FOUNDRY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A Sun special from McKeesport, Pa., says: "Plans are now being prepared by the Carnegie Steel Company for a gun foundry to rival that of Krupp, the great German gun builder. The plant will be located at Homestead, within half a mile of the Homestead armor mills. It will employ over 2,000 men."

WAR PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—About 500 applications for pensions arising out of the war with Spain have been filed at the Pension Office. They embrace all classes, including widows, claims for injuries, etc.



## A NAVAL STATION

United States Taking Honolulu Harbor Front.

## SITE SELECTED BY CAPT. TANNER

Some Wharf Plans of Local Government to Be Changed. Coaling—Repairs.

Capt. Tanner, U. S. N., the gentleman who gave out at San Francisco the contracts for improvement of Pago Pago harbor to the coaling station point, has been in Honolulu only a few days, but has been at work earnestly during his short stay.

The mission of Capt. Tanner is to prepare a coaling station in Honolulu harbor for the United States. There will be as well something of a supply depot here for the navy and in all likelihood quite extensive repair facilities will be provided.

Money is available for the purpose of providing naval necessities in the harbor here. Nothing can be done at Pearl Lochs until Congress has made a special appropriation for the dredging of the bar. Then the making of a ship entrance to the channel will require several months of time. It will probably be necessary to fetch a dredger from the United States, for the one owned by the Government here is in use or will be needed all the time for the local harbor.

Capt. Tanner, since arrival, has been much in the company of Consul General Haywood. The two gentlemen yesterday called upon Capt. King, Hawaiian Minister of the Interior, with a statement of desires which will later be reduced to writing.

With annexation there has of course passed to the control of the United States, with other public property here, the wharves, waterfront, etc. It is the wish of Capt. Tanner to utilize without delay for the United States Navy quite a strip of waterfront. He wants to take from the marine railway to the Pacific Mail wharf. This disposes of a number of Government water lots, of the old King's boathouse and practically of the plan for the two slips upon which the dredger has been working for a year or more. It is possible that one of the slips will be allowed to remain in the harbor plans of the local administration, but even this is doubtful.

The location of the United States Government coal sheds, on Richards street, in the vicinity of the new warehouse of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., is well known. It is in the new scheme for an American naval station here to greatly extend the coal storage space and for one thing to have such an arrangement that vessels with coal for the United States can discharge near the piles. Then it is considered that it will be as well to have such frontage arrangement that an American warship can come alongside a wharf in the immediate neighborhood of the coal storage and take on fuel without the use of barges or lighters.

It is expected that inside of four to six months there will be afforded the waterfront sight of an American warship coaling alongside a wharf of the United States in Honolulu harbor. At present the United States is in distress for coal storage space here and will require more and more of it as time goes on. The sheds are full and a number of vacant lots along the front have been secured. Capt. Tanner is taking hold vigorously, in conjunction with the American consul and extensive arrangements will be made.

As there will be a large number of transports calling here for some years now in addition to the warships it is likely that a considerable repair plant will be established, adding to the town a regular navy yard.

There is already speculation along the waterfront as to what will be done with the naval expedition now on its way from the Atlantic to Honolulu. Of course all of the vessels will want to come into port, recal, trim ship and start out afresh. The Oregon and Iowa, the two biggest and best ships of the American navy, will draw about as much water as the Arizona when loaded.

Accompanying the two fighters are six supply vessels, making up a fleet of eight ships. Four are colliers, one a refrigerator and supply ship and one a distilling vessel. The Celtic carries frozen meat, vegetables and plant for making repairs at sea to machinery, and the Iris has distilling plants and tanks for supplying water to the expedition. The eight vessels will doubtless reach Honolulu about the same time. What shall be done with them? is a question Capt. Fuller is awake nights on. If the harbor is full the only solution now in sight is to keep the fleet outside and let the ships to the docks, one, two or three at a time.

The appearance of the Oregon and Iowa here at this time will be an event in island history. Both are fresh from the battle off Santiago where they, with the Texas, Brooklyn and little Gloucester, sunk the entire Spanish fleet. They are the biggest war vessels ever in Hawaiian waters and are among the most powerful fighting machines of the world. If all goes well they should reach Honolulu about December 1.

## Around the Island.

Company H, First New York, will start out this morning for a ten days' march around the island of Oahu. Capt. Hitchcock has been studying the roads and country for weeks and intends to make the march one of both military

practice and sight-seeing. The company will proceed via the Fall route to Kaneohe; the east side will be looked over and then the march will be continued to Kahuku, Waiwae, Pearl City and Harbor and back home. Complete camping equipment will be taken along.

## New Yorkers Paid.

There was great joy in Camp McKinley yesterday. Pay for the month of August was distributed. This was to all the men excepting the musicians and the two and a half companies that arrived by the last of the Johnson-Locke transports. The arrival of the cash in the camp made an era of good feeling. Some of the boys have been without a cent for weeks. Men who were in receipt of good wages when the war broke out were compelled to remain in camp when off guard simply because they could not raise tram fare. The chaps who did happen to have private purses were liberal and accommodating and there were settlements all around yesterday.

## IN A LAND CASE

## Supreme Court Makes Ruling on Various Points.

Argument in the Rutmann Case—S. City of Columbia—Estate Order From Hawaii.

A decision in the case of Joseph Flores, Jr., et al. vs. J. Maka, action to quiet title, was filed by the Supreme Court yesterday, ordering that the decree of the Circuit Judge be set aside and the case remanded to the Circuit Court of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, which Court is directed to order the decree to be set aside of record and that judgment be entered up for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs claimed fee simple title in one undivided quarter of a piece of land in Hilo, Hawaii. The defendant also claimed an interest in the same. Plaintiff brought his action to quiet title under the statute, filing his complaint on which summons issued returnable at a term of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and, instead of a judgment, a decree in equity was made in his favor, from which the defendant appeals to this Court. In its summary the Court says: "An action to quiet title under Chapter 18, Session Laws of 1890, is an action at law, and a judgment at law should be entered up when the case is decided. A decree in equity in such action is error and the case is remanded to the Circuit Court to revoke and annul the decree entered, and to enter a judgment on the decision rendered."

Wildes, Wise and Wakefield, for plaintiffs; Little & Galbraith, for defendant. Keukahi has entered a bill for injunction and other relief against W. B. Kaluna and W. R. Castle, trustee. Kaluna mortgaged certain lands at Hana, Maui, to W. R. Castle. Plaintiff claims the land and declares that Kaluna has no interest whatever in it. W. R. Castle has moved to foreclose, which brings up the suit. Magoon and Stillman for plaintiff.

In Judge Perry's Court yesterday morning the case of John F. Hackfield, administrator, vs. F. Ludowick, motion for execution, etc., was argued and motion denied. Judge Hitchcock, of Hawaii, has ordered Henry Smith, receiver and trustee, to pay the sum of \$1,170.09, now in his hands, less costs and expenses, to the following children of Lul Pimoku: Helen Pimoku, a daughter, one-third; Moolau, wife of Kalako, another daughter, one-third; and to Lukela Pimoku, a minor son, one-third. James A. Thompson as guardian of the latter is authorized to receipt for his share.

The case of G. H. Rutmann, from Hilo, was argued in Supreme Court yesterday and submitted. The case was on the admissibility of certain evidence and exceptions to the charge. Mr. Humphreys was on the bench in place of Justice Frear. Dole for prosecution; Neumann for defendant.

The Supreme Court, S. M. Ballou in place of Mr. Justice Frear, heard the claim of H. Zerbe against the Government for additional salary claimed for work in Custom House. After examination of witnesses and argument by respective counsel the matter was taken under advisement. Ten days were allowed defense for filing briefs. Davis for claimant, Atkinson for the Government.

The Columbia case trial came to an end at 4:10 yesterday afternoon in Judge Perry's Court. At that hour the Court took the matter under advisement. During the day argument was made by Mr. Hatch and Mr. Cayless for defense and Mr. Kinney for the prosecution. The Rose Berliner libel against the steamer Columbia will be taken up in Judge Perry's Court at 9:30 this morning.

John U. Smith has been admitted from Hilo as a practitioner before the Supreme Court.

## Masonic History.

Parts IX and X of "Fifty Years of Masonry in California" have been received from the local agent, the Hawaiian News Company. As delivery is being made of these two sections, more praise than ever is heard for the whole work. It has its literary and society value and tells many interesting chapters of Masonry on the Coast and in the Pacific. What is extremely attractive is the magnificent printing of each part. The half-tones are each one a work of art and the initial letters are triumphs for the printer. The Hawaiian News Company is to be congratulated on securing such a work for general sale in the Islands.

## CO. G ONCE MORE

Native Boys Take Final in Trophy Shoot.

## IT IS A WELL EARNED VICTORY

Gustav Rose Takes the Individual Prize—Only Three Teams Finished—Good Work.

Company G won the Foreign Office trophy for the third and final time at Kakaako butts Saturday afternoon. The handsome shield soon to be placed in G's quarters at the drill shed as the trophy of one of the greatest shooting programs the N. G. H. has ever had. Lieut. Gus Rose, of the same command, won the



LIEUT. GUSTAV ROSE.

Lieut. Gus Rose, Company G, N. G. H., winner of the gold medal in the Foreign Office rifle contest, is a native Hawaiian. He is a clerk in the Interior Office. The boys now call him "Sharpshooter Gus." In June Rose's score was 46 and in last Saturday's contest 48, as follows:

4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 ..... 46  
5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 ..... 48

The individual prize, a gold medal, with a score of 48, has won this trophy in a majority of the contests it now becomes his property. The score made by Lieut. Rose, being with the military handgun and under the strain of match shooting, is considered the record by local marksmen.

As a whole shooting was very poor. All of the teams fell from thirty to forty points below their usual figures. With Company G it was a case of "down." B lost several points. Up to the eighteenth man D stood regularly from eight to twenty points ahead. Sergt. Klester, one of the best shots of the company, tried a strange gun, recorded five misses and closed with a score of 16. The nineteenth and twentieth men in D's team failed to show up and could not be found about town. Two new men were substituted, 48 and 27 respectively. Thus the team ahead almost to the last became the lowest at the finish.

Only eight Company F men showed up. It is said that this team thought the match had been postponed to Sunday morning on account of the reception at Moanalua.

Capt. John Kea, of Company G, was range officer and performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of all. Shooting began at 2 and closed about 5:30. The hours stipulated in the orders were from 1:30 to 5, but the start was unavoidably late. As all the marksmen were at the range by 5 o'clock it was considered that the orders were complied with. The scores were as follows:

Company G—Sergeant Lieut. Gus Rose, 48; Sergt. J. Kuke, 43; Charles Wilcox, 42; Corp. J. Mahone, 41; J. H. Sherwood, 40; Joseph Morse, 41; Joseph L. Kuke, 40; Corp. J. Koo, 39; Musican T. P. Cummings, 38; L. D. Kelpino, 38; John Hao, 37; John Wallatt, 37; J. D. Wahiako, 36; Capt. John Kea, 35; George Kama, 35; First Sergt. M. K. Nakama, 35; First Lieut. S. L. Kukumano, 33; Charles Kano, 33; M. H. Kakuani, 33; Henry Makai, 31; Total, 787.

Company B—E. Olsen, 45; C. E. Frasher, 45; Sergt. D. F. Thorpe, 42; Corp. W. Riley, 41; Sergt. E. T. Winant, 41; Musican D. B. Renard, 40; Charles R. Frazier, 39; J. H. Sherwood, 39; J. H. Sherwood, 39; First Sergt. G. H. Atherton, 38; Henry Hapai, 38; Sergt. W. C. Weedon, 38; Albert R. Ferguson, 35; Edwin A. Irish, 34; J. L. Logan, 34; Fred H. Kibbey, 33; Second Lieut. C. D. Cottrell, 33; Lester E. Riva, 32; Capt. J. K. Kenake, 30; E. F. Mohre, 29; Total, 741.

Company D—E. Devauschelle, 44; T. Hennessey, 44; First Sergt. Sam Johnson, 41; Sergt. W. Whitehead, 40; Sergt. Henry Cook, 40; T. Treadway, 40; Capt. O. Bergstrom, 40; C. Willis, 39; G. Maxwell, 39; J. B. Gorman, 38; First Lieut. L. D. Timmons, 38; W. J. Smith, 37; A. W. Evans, 36; W. Lytle, 36; Sam Decker, 35; H. Kaull, 35; H. Jaoven, 35; J. Powell, 35; Sergt. G. W. Klester, 35; Total, 723.

Company F—Jesse Guzelva, 44; Corp. R. Friedersdorf, 41; S. Gumpfer, 40; F. M. Riley, 40; C. Davis, 39; Sergt. Max Hirschman, 37; George Lewis, 36; O. Winkler, 37; Total for eight men, 283.

## NOTES

Company G's team had a "celebration" at the drill shed Saturday evening of its victory. Tom Cummins says "I didn't want the individual prize now."

Some of the D's boys lacked spirit and care. Not less than four men are known to have used the same gun for their scores. Capt. Bergstrom worked hard all day until after 4 o'clock rushed to the range in a hack and "knocked out" a 49 before he had time to cool off. Lieut. Cottrell was suffering with a bad hand which caused the drop in his score. J. L. Logan, of B, spoiled his score with a miss at the finish. E. Olsen, of B, started off with five bullets in six shots, the beginning of a record score. He finished at 45. Another trophy shoot is already talked of. It may be between full companies.

## News From Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 31.—Representative Sherman of New York, sent a telegram to the War Department today, saying that he had received reports that the First New York Infantry and other soldiers stationed at Honolulu were not sufficiently supplied with food and that the soldiers were in a starving condition. Telegrams were at once sent to Gen. Merriam at San Francisco asking him to report at once on the food supply for the troops stationed at Honolulu. It is not believed that any such conditions exist elsewhere. Gen. Merriam would have so reported upon his arrival.

## GEN ALGER SPEARS

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 31.—The Secretary of War, who today inspected Camp Poland and viewed the enlisted men camped, made a speech to the commanding officers at Gen. McKee's headquarters during the morning, in which he laid the blame for the sickness in the camps throughout the country on the commanding officers.

## Are You

## Poisoning Yourself?

You might make a single meal of rich pies and cakes, and not mind it. But you could not live on these all the time without ruining your digestion.

Yet, week after week and month after month, you allow your brain and nerves to be fed with impure blood.

The general debility, thin blood, pale cheeks, nervousness, loss of appetite and depression of spirits, are loud warnings from nature. Your nervous system is weakening. Before the ruin comes take

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It removes the poisons from the blood, and thus removes the cause of all your trouble. It aids the digestion, strengthens the nerves and supplies the body with rich, red blood.

For constipation take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly and surely cure. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 5-16.  
Hutchinson plantation, \$58.50.

Hana plantation, \$17.75 to \$18.25.

"Mother" Rice is quite ill at Oakland.

Sugar, 4 5-16; strong, but a decline of 1-8.

Walter McBryde is visiting Honolulu again.

Hawaiian Commercial, \$27.75 to \$27.87 1-2.

George A. Aldrich and family are at the Arlington.

The Australia sails at 4, the mail closing an hour earlier.

John D. Holt returned by the Australia from a visit to California.

Senator H. W. Schmidt has returned from a business trip to Kauai.

Frank Vida leaves by the Kinaw today for Hawaii to remain a year.

A. B. Loebenstein is to do a lot of Government surveying on Hawaii.

There are no further complaints of garden depredations by soldiers.

The Roderick Dhu brought twenty-seven passengers to Hilo last week.

Allen N. Jones, the wheelman, is now with the McInerney Shoe house.

Williams took group portraits yesterday of the Heslain senior and junior crews.

P. C. Jones retired yesterday afternoon from the presidency of the Bank of Hawaii.

Jas. Thompson, a deputy clerk of court, leaves today to officiate at the Kohala term.

Troops at Camp Otis will likely go to Manila with the big lot of 6,000 from San Francisco.

The fishing hut owning the Malolo is getting ready to soon place merchandise on the market.

The Manufacturers Shoe Co. attribute their success to their method of treating their patrons.

Bonnie Lemon, clerk in the Water Works office, has returned from a two months' vacation spent in California.

Mrs. C. J. Fishel returned by the Australia from New York and the East where she went for surgical treatment.

Mr. Luddett, the new proprietor of Horn's bakery, took charge of the business on Hotel street Saturday morning.

Manager Dick Davis orders the Regiment baseball team out for practice every afternoon of this week at 4 o'clock.

Dr. Geo Herbert returned Saturday night from a month's vacation spent on Hawaii. He was accompanied by his family.

Plantation laborers continue to arrive from the other islands seeking engagements at better than the old wage

figures. There is a very keen demand for labor in almost every direction.

Miss Liddle M. West and St. C. B. Sayres will be married in Central Union church at 8:30 o'clock next Wednesday evening.

A meeting of the stockholders of Kohala Sugar Co. will be held on October 17th, at 2 p. m., at the office of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

"Bill" Crozier is in town again after having worked in building the 1,800-foot wharf of the American Sugar Company on Molokai.

Coffee district Japanese laborers on Hawaii threatened to strike for more pay, but gave it up when the employers told them to go ahead.

One of the new Hawaiian Electric Works boilers is in use. The second is in place and will be ready for service some time next week.

Wm. W. Boyd has retired from his position as foreman at the Pumping Plant and will probably accept a position in the Honolulu Iron Works.

There are still no developments in the Kiki Ringer drowning case. The police are working on the matter with some hope of untangling the mystery.

Dr. Carmichael, who arrived by the Australia, will represent the United States Marine Hospital Service here. His headquarters will be at the Consulate.

Major J. W. Jones returned by the Kinaw from Hilo. He has almost recovered from a scalp wound inflicted by the falling branch of a tree two weeks ago.

Col. James Sherwood expects before the month is over, to tear down the main building at Long Branch and erect a structure more suited to the requirements.

Miss Jordan, who has been a stenographer in the Foreign Office, has resigned on account of ill health and will next week go to Maui for an extended vacation.

There were no sales on 'Change, Saturday and no transfers between boards reported. Offers were made for Paia at \$230, Oahu paid up at \$150. Olowalu was offered at \$99.

W. H. Smith retired from McInerney's Saturday morning and will take a short vacation before assuming his new duties as one of the proprietors of the Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

In view of the fact that salaries of Government employees must be paid direct to them Marshal Brown has posted an order forbidding policemen giving orders against their monthly stipends.

Several soldiers raised a racket in a Hotel street restaurant last night and then escaped into the block. Although all the alleys were closed by patrolmen from the camp and local police the men got out.

Some of the infantrymen here are good riders, as was evidenced when a large squad of them mounted arrived at the park on Sunday during the Makee Island concert.

The Bennington is good enough to continue the 9 o'clock gun. It is not quite so loud an alarm as the Philadelphia was wont to make, but answers all purposes admirably.

The fall exhibition of furniture which will be a feature this week at Hopp & Co. will be worth visiting. Prettier goods have been manufactured this year than ever before. Hopp & Co. will hold a fall reception shortly.

Some of the Bennington's bluejackets were serenading the steamers in the harbor last night. With a mandolin, guitar and banjo and a good chorus they furnished most excellent music. They had one of the gunboat's barges.

On account of the absence of J. Q. Wood, who was taken slightly ill during the afternoon, there was no conference of Town foot ballers last evening. The team will meet at the grounds this afternoon for practice. All members are urged to be present.

The Magoonville kindergarten opened yesterday morning with twenty-four children of many nationalities, the majority being Portuguese. Mr. Magoon, their next door neighbor, has already shown his fatherly interest in the kindergarten by giving a liberal sum to help defray the expenses.

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Bishop & Co., agents, have issued a neat printed souvenir entitled "The Story of 'Old Glory.'" It traces the flag's history from the beginning, showing it in three stages of its development, up to 1792, up to 1818 and as at present. Appended is a chart showing the date of admission of all the States, from Delaware, the first, to Utah, the forty-fifth.

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

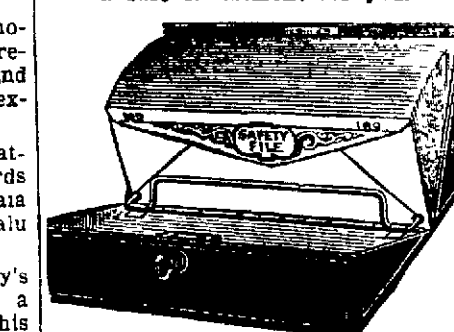
Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



## THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc.

Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x5 1/4 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/4. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 5 1/4 x 11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/4 inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe, the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Sept. 13 Tuesday, Nov. 8  
Tuesday, Sept. 20 Tuesday, Nov. 15  
Tuesday, Sept. 27 Tuesday, Nov. 22  
Tuesday, Oct. 4 Tuesday, Nov. 29  
Tuesday, Oct. 11 Tuesday, Dec. 6  
Tuesday, Oct. 18 Tuesday, Dec. 13  
Tuesday, Oct. 25 Tuesday, Dec. 20  
Tuesday, Nov. 1 Tuesday, Dec. 27

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Makana, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Sunday, Sept. 15 Sunday, Nov. 13  
Sunday, Sept. 22 Sunday, Nov. 20  
Sunday, Sept. 29 Sunday, Nov. 27  
Sunday, Oct. 6 Sunday, Dec. 4  
Sunday, Oct. 13 Sunday, Dec. 11  
Sunday, Oct. 20 Sunday, Dec. 18  
Sunday, Oct. 27 Sunday, Dec. 25  
Sunday, Nov. 3 Sunday, Dec. 2

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupae, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President  
S. B. ROSE, Secretary  
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental &amp; Orienta' Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

CITY OF PEKING	OCT. 8	AZTEC	OCT.
GALIC	OCT. 18	DORIC	OCT.
CHINA	OCT. 27	BELGIC	NOV.
DORIC	NOV. 5	COPTIC	NOV.
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO	NOV. 17	CITY OF PEKING	NOV.
BELGIC	NOV. 26	GALIC	DEC.
COPTIC	DEC. 6	CHINA	DEC.
CITY OF PEKING	DEC. 22	DORIC	DEC.
GALIC	DEC. 31		
	1899	NIPPON MARU	JAN.
CHINA	JAN. 14		



## IS A NAVAL MAN

A Chat With the Writer of  
Brassey's Annual.

## VIEW OF WHITE SQUADRONS

Likes the Oregon—Commends American Sea Fighters—Alliance.  
"Voyage of Sunbeam."

The big man aboard the C. & A. steamship Miowera this voyage is not a big man physically. Lord Brassey is small in stature. His fame is solidly and lastingly established. He is known all over the world for a final authority on naval matters, for one of the foremost sailors of any time, for a man of the most charming personality and for one of active, broad, powerful and incisive mentality. There is nothing haughty about this man of reputation and brains and title and high degree. When one approaches him for a chat he finds seats and readily enters into conversation.

There is issued regularly from press a book "Brassey's Annual." This volume is looked for eagerly each year by the heads of all Governments. It always tells all about navies. If anyone at any time wants to know anything about any navy, resort is at once had to this comprehensive and accurate work. Lord Brassey has been compiling the annual so long that the main facts and figures of the work are "at the tips of his fingers." He amazes one with his remarkable grasp of the details of information on navies.

Lord Brassey, returning at this time from England, spent some time in the United States. He wanted to see how the American ships looked after the campaign against Spain. He speaks in glowing terms of the construction of the ships of the United States, on their fitness for battle and on the bravery and skill of the men who handled and fought them. "All this," says Lord Brassey, earnestly, "was to be expected on the part of our cousins and is taken as matter of course. We expected them to battle gallantly. We knew they had the better ships and men and the wish that they would win was father to the sympathetic hope. The public men of the United States are elated over the fact that the war brought their political factions closer together as a nation and wiped out sectional lines. It did much more than that and should be given a broader view. It has welded together forever the bond of friendship between the United States and Great Britain and has settled once and for all that the English speaking peoples are in a brotherhood whether or not treaties or documents or letters or protocols are signed to that effect in fact. So complete and thorough and absolute is the understanding between the heads of the nations and the two peoples that no agreement of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain as a matter of record is necessary at all."

In the opinion of Lord Brassey the feature of the fighting was the fearfully effective work of the cruisers both in Manila bay and off Santiago. "Both the cruisers and the battleships did more than the experts thought they were capable of and they have been studied pretty carefully. It is marvelous that through all the work of the navy not an American ship was found unprepared when called upon. That nothing should have gone amiss with any of the ships in the squadron that waited so long for Cervera is little short of a miracle. The landsman cannot grasp the computation of what is involved in having a fighting ship ready for business on the notice of an instant for weeks. There are hundreds upon hundreds of chances for accidents that might keep a ship out of action or delay her with an enemy in sight, but all of these chances are avoided somehow, and it must frankly be admitted that brains all along the line is what did it."

Lord Brassey grows enthusiastic in commenting upon the performance of the Oregon. He says that what Capt. Clark did with this ship is unparalleled both for man and craft. Nothing like it was ever before attempted and few naval men could be induced to believe in advance that anything of the sort could be accomplished. It can readily be noticed in conversation that Lord Brassey is deeply impressed with the Oregon. The distinguished Britisher speaks of the vessel with such calculations had been made in planning guns on the American ships. He has only highest praise for this factor. He is especially pleased with the work of the small guns, of which he has been a persistent advocate. Lord Brassey speaks with caution of torpedoes. He favors spread in vessels of all classes and is decided that future naval construction in both the United States and his own country will be partial to fast cruisers and ships of the line and to the flying and wicked small craft.

The auxiliary section of the American navy was in every way a surprise to Lord Brassey. He had thought, he said, that a considerable number of commercial and pleasure craft could be used in warfare, but the number made available and their remarkably effective service he granted as surprising. Lord Brassey is a great admirer of Lieut. Wainwright and the Gloucester.

For four years now Lord Brassey has been Governor of Victoria. He is now on his way to his home and duties in that colony. He is an advocate of progress in every direction, is for im-

perial federation and for subsidized cables and mail lines.

Lord Brassey is a famous yachtsman and has sailed around the world several times in his own boat. The first Lady Brassey, however, is even better known than his Lordship in connection with the yacht Sunbeam. There have been two Sunbeams. The first is perpetuated in Lady Brassey's entertaining book "The Voyage of the Sunbeam." In the story the start is made from England and many strange and out of the way places are visited. In the second Sunbeam Lord Brassey sailed to his post as Governor of Victoria and was given a great reception in Melbourne. At whatever port the Sunbeam touches she is the center of attraction during her stay. She is barkentine rigged, of about 900 tons burthen, has steam auxiliary, rakish masts, is low in the water and painted white. The first Sunbeam was dismantled in a typhoon, but the passengers and crew escaped with their lives. The Sunbeam called here and the Islands receive considerable attention in Lady Brassey's book.

## LONG IS NAMED

Secretary of Navy Offered  
an Ambassadorship.McKinley Would Send His Friend  
to Court of St. James—Senator  
Hoar Declines.

WASHINGTON.—Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, to whom the President offered the English mission, has positively declined the honor and the President has asked Secretary Long to accept the place. It is not likely that Mr. Long will accept, although he has not yet declined. His inclinations are those of a studious man of affairs, and he does not care for the active social life he would be obliged to lead as Ambassador to the Court of St. James. It was said tonight that Mr. Long had the offer of the Secretaryship of State after it was decided that Mr. Day should retire to become a member of the Peace Commission, but declined on account of the exacting social duties made necessary by that official place.

There is no man in the Cabinet for whom the President has a higher regard than for Secretary Long. It is well known that Mr. McKinley esteems Mr. Long as one of the ablest of his counselors, and between the two men there is a feeling approaching affection. The President is anxious to show additional honor to his Secretary of the Navy, and while he would be sorry to part with his services, particularly after Mr. Long demonstrated his great fitness for holding the naval portfolio in time of war, Mr. McKinley feels that he should not allow his personal preferences to stand in the way of acknowledging to the country how much he feels indebted to so trusted an adviser.

ON MAUI.  
Educational and Musical—Dimes  
Are Scarce.

(Special Correspondence.)  
MAUI, Oct. 1.—In spite of showery weather there was a fair attendance of district people, last night, at the September meeting of the Makawao Literary Society, held in the parlors of the Pala Foreign church.

The subject of the evening's program, arranged by Mrs. R. F. Engle was "Home." The music, recitations and readings all had something to do with "Home Sweet Home."  
There were readings by Mrs. H. B. Bailey and Miss Elsie Fleming, recitations by Miss Agnes Fleming and Eliza Betts, Quaker Duet, "Heaven and Cynthia," by Miss Simpson and Mr. Lindsay, "Some Day I'll Wander Back Again," by George Bailey, quartet, "Home Sweet Home," "Old Cabin Home," by Messrs. Nicoll and C. W. Baldwin, duet, by Mrs. Nicoll and Miss Agnes Judde, and last, a quartet in costume to four girls, "We are Little Waverly's, Miss Johnson, Engle, Betts and Taylor, who after acting the thought of the music, seated around a table—ended by serving the audience with pineapple ices and cake.  
There is some talk of organizing a debating society in Makawao.  
The survey of Kihel sugar lands, is progressing rapidly.  
Kauai ten cent pieces are very scarce on Maui.  
Makawao school houses are being painted and repaired.  
Dr. P. J. Aiken formerly of Pala, is now physician at Bartlett Springs, Cal.  
The Ottilie Ford is the only vessel in Kailua harbor.  
Weather—Continued showers, with no heavy rainfall.

## A Football Rally

There will be a rally of the Town football Club in the Y. M. C. A. at 7:30 this evening. A captain and a manager will be elected, the Punahou challenge will be formally disposed of and the arrangement of a series of games will be discussed. It is generally understood that the Town game with the New York, a week from Saturday, will be the opening of the season. The grounds for this game have already been prepared.

## Manager of Wailua.

The new manager was made known as Frank Hale, who would be the manager of the Wailua plantation. Mr. Hale is a considerably interested in Wailua. He is a man of long experience and will doubtless be a safe and capable manager.

## Savings Bank Opening.

Proposed to be a savings bank, in the Prince Publishing Co. building had a very auspicious opening Saturday morning. Charles A. Peck was in charge. The cash moneys and certificates were still at work on applications to the building. There were many people and a number of accounts were opened. The start was really much better than had been expected.

## New Bank President

Charles M. Cooke returned to the A. A. Bank on Saturday to take charge of the Bank of Hawaii as president in place of P. C. Jones retired. The Cooke family will remain in Oakland for the present. Mr. Cooke is looking well and in fine health. He takes up his bank duties today.

## IN SUGAR MARKET

Advance in Prices Made By Western  
Company.

## EXPERT REP. RT MADE ON STOCK

Louisiana—Cuba—Beets—Arbuckle  
Refinery at Work—Figures on  
Island Coffee and Rice.

## SUGAR.

The Western Sugar Refining Co. advanced prices in the local market September 6th. They also advanced Dry Granulated same date for export to Honolulu to 3 7/8c.

BASIS—Was advanced September 1st, spot sale New York 17,000 tons at 4 3/8, remained unchanged with the following sales, September 6, 6,000 bags; 14, 2,800 bags; 15, 3,500 bags; 16, 350 bags, at 4 3/8; until September 20th; spot sale, September 23, 1,300 bags at 4 3/8.

STOCK—Willet & Gray's latest report, under date September 15th, total stock in all hands, 204,621 tons, against 465,890 tons same date last year. Total stock in all principal countries latest uneven dates by cable September 15th, 1,051,124 tons, against 1,207,507 tons same date last year, a deficiency under last year of 156,383 tons. Cuba six principal ports, September 14th, 68,000, against 7,650 tons same date last year.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS  
The large sale of raws in New York September 1st about cleared the market of stock in first hands, and with Cuba sugars firmly held, the market remained firm for the first part of the month. The local refiners being fairly supplied with cane and beet sugars, and owing to the expected arrival of Java sugars afloat, buyers have not lately shown any disposition to bid, but the market is not so large as last year, but no great importance is attached to this. Should there be any sudden demands in the New York market, it is expected that they will be met by the European markets, as beet sugars have lately been offered quite freely.  
Mail advices from Cuba indicate that the coming crop is not likely to be much larger than the last one, but as reports are rather vague, it is hardly possible to form an estimate at present of the probable crop.  
Mr. Light, the beet sugar expert, still reports weather unfavorable for the beet crops, and from his preliminary cables it is evident that he expects a smaller crop than last season.  
The Arbuckle Refinery in New York are taking orders freely and the average output reported equal to about 1,500 barrels daily. It was thought that the Doscher Refinery will be in operation for at least thirty days.

HAWAIIAN—Better demand and market steady. We quote as follows. Fancy washed, 17 1/2@18 1/2c; prime washed, 16 1/2@17c; good washed, 15 1/2@16 1/2c; good current quality, 14c.

## RICE.

HAWAIIAN—Market is quiet, spot stock light but jobbers show no disposition to buy beyond immediate requirements. Louisiana can be laid down at about the price of island article. We quote Hawaiian at 5 1/2c sixty days.

Japan—In better demand, price 5.80, duty paid.

CHARTERS—Nothing done for wheat since our last, and there is no inquiry. Several vessels have been taken for Liverpool or London to load salmon, etc., at 24s to 25s 6d, and at this time the last rate quoted cannot be improved upon. At the North, wheat is beginning to move, but charters are well supplied with tonnage taken to arrive. We quote 30s to 31s 3d orders as to size and position.

LUMBER FREIGHTS very quiet and last rates can hardly be obtained. W. WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO  
San Francisco, September 24

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

## WILL E. FISHER BACK.

Reaches Seattle From Klondike in  
Health.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 2.—Col. Will E. Fisher of San Francisco, who has been reported as having met with many misfortunes in his search for gold, one of which was that he had crept over the blizzard-swept Chilcotin pass in a blinding snowstorm, and arrived at Dawson a pitiful wreck, and who was stated to have had his limbs amputated, arrived today on the Humboldt, hale and hearty. He emphatically denies that his limbs were amputated, but says that it was true that he crept over the pass on his hands and knees, unable to walk.  
Fisher is very conservative in his statements regarding the Northwest Territory, and like many of those who have come out with quest he positively refuses to say how much he brought with him. He is perfectly satisfied, but expressed the belief that he would never again go north unless it was in the interest of his property. He also sustains the previous reports that many of those who are in the country are gradually losing their minds over misfortunes and want of proper occupation.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.  
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.  
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remainings in the General Post-  
office up to Sept. 30, 1898.

GENTLEMEN.

Ames, A W  
Auld, H J  
Burrell, A N (2)  
Barracough, Dr A  
Bell, W  
Benton, C P (3)  
Becker, Mr  
Brown, J (2)  
Burget, J A  
Brower, H  
Bell, G  
Barlow, Capt. P  
Ballman  
Bruce, A A  
Clark, A L  
Commerell, C (7)  
Chapman, J W  
Clem, E A  
Cortwell, E  
Clemm, J A  
Campbell, Mr  
Chase, J  
Carson, F L  
Davis, W (2)  
Douglas, D  
Davis, C W  
Davis, W W  
Edman, G (5)  
Edson, C E  
Fairman, J  
Forrest, T  
Gillespie, W J  
Grant, C  
Griswold, H W  
Geahard, D  
Gulzchow, E J  
Gove, G W  
Howell, E  
Hollsen, P  
Hogan, M J  
Huleman  
Kings, E F  
Hammerling, H  
Howe, W  
Higges, E  
Hughes, A D  
Hagen, M  
Huntingdon, P (2)  
Hunter, H (2)  
Ingram, Mr  
Ingersoll, A T  
Jones, R  
Lynch, J W  
James, J K  
Johnson, C P  
Johnson, H  
Kottmann, E (3)  
Kramer, A (3)  
King, J D  
Kinney, W A  
Kraus, A  
Loran, E  
Lucas, Dr  
Lemon, M  
Lake, F  
Lafayette, P L  
Long, A E  
Lee, R E  
Miller, G  
Marquet, W  
McDonald, J  
Morton, D  
Murdell, F  
Morton Pig Co  
Morris, F G  
Manson, E A (2)  
Manureff, Mr (2)  
Monroe, Capt J W  
Maynard, R A  
Meier, F  
McMinnan, D  
McGuire, P  
Norton, G  
Nelson, Capt A (4)  
Oath (2)  
Perry, J  
Phillips, E T  
Peters, J  
Petersen, H E  
Parker, J H  
Peterson, J H  
Paine, S  
Rosenthal, M (4)  
Roff, C G  
Red, W  
Rooney, N  
Rasmussen, J (2)  
Smith, W F  
Strauch, R  
Smith & Co J  
Smith, E B (4)  
Salzwart, M (6)  
Spencer, J C  
Seymour, W P  
Short, J V  
Smith, C H  
Sears, H J  
Storer, B  
Seymour, W M  
Sheldon, H L  
Swager, G E (2)  
Thornton, W H  
Todd, W F (2)  
Thompson, J  
Turner, R  
Testadara, I Q  
Tewksbury, I Q  
United States Bank  
of Commerce  
Vollmer, E N (2)  
Vulke, B  
White, Dr J  
White, D  
Wiles, L T  
Williams, F A  
Whitaker, J S  
Williams, I E  
Ward, G  
Walker, J R  
Wilbur, R F  
Wood, J E  
Young, M J  
Young, L G (2)

PARCELS POST.

Brown, Capt J  
Gay, H S

LADIES LIST.

Allan, Miss M  
Aherlato, Mrs J M  
Auld, Mrs A  
Braden, Mrs J P  
Burns, Mrs  
Ball, Mrs A  
Brook, Mrs H  
Brown, Mrs W  
Coffield, Miss M  
Clinton, Mrs F S  
Campbell, Mrs G  
Connell, Mrs J C  
Cushing, Mrs C  
Clark, Mrs J  
Dexter, Miss M E  
Eastman, Miss G  
Erickson, Mrs C A  
Finney, Mrs J  
Frehlich, Mrs A  
Fairbank, Miss H  
Flood, Miss M L  
Gallagher, Mrs N J  
Hartmann, Mrs M J  
Harrison, Miss E  
Howard, Mrs A  
Harris, Mrs A  
Ichucka, Miss I  
Jones, Mrs F  
Jorrey, Mrs M  
Johnson, Mrs C  
King, Mrs H J  
Lindsay, Mrs A B  
Lewins, Mrs L  
Lampe, Mrs I  
Leavitt, Mrs J C  
Lindsey, Miss I  
Miller, Mrs L (2)  
Naher, Mrs P  
Mulliner, Miss (2)  
Mason, Mrs W  
Miller, Mrs E L  
Nott, Mrs T  
Paddington, Mrs M  
Rice, Miss O (2)  
Rumrort, Mrs J P  
Rhodes, Mrs W  
Spencer, Mrs E J  
Shaw, Miss V

Alencastre, A J  
Blak, C  
Benton, J W  
Bartlett, W A  
Burns, W  
Boyd, B L  
Belmore, G (2)  
Barba, J S  
Burrell, O N  
Bancey, B  
Brown, J  
Brown, H E  
Brown & Smith Co  
Beason, L H  
Cheney, M E (2)  
Campbell, T  
Clarke, Mr  
Clarke, W A  
Carson, R M  
Campbell, D A  
Craft, Esq  
Clark, T (3)  
Clarke, Capt F L  
Dole, Dr F F  
Drey, E S  
Duncan, A  
Evenson, O  
Ellasen, O  
Fainstone, M E (2)  
Fitzgerald, H C  
Gibson, W  
Gleaners, Ass'n  
Grow, Mr  
Green, J S (3)  
Gilllette, H F  
Hale, R S (2)  
Hermann, J S  
Hollensen, P  
Harris, S J  
Hixson, J  
Hicks, H M  
Higgins, P  
Heine, H  
Hewitt, F  
Herbig, F (2)  
Houghtalling, J  
Ingersoll, A E (2)  
Ingram, H A  
Joseph, F  
Jones, C  
Jirak, F  
Joseph, J A  
Kenig, W J  
Kaver, J  
Kennard, J (3)  
Kelley, J  
Keut, G J  
Lucas, F  
Lake, F  
Lucaswekion  
Lee, P  
Low, W D  
Lee, Lt. G C  
Lee, R  
MacDonald, C A  
MacDonald, J  
McDonald, J  
Martin, M C  
Mason, W H  
Miller, E L  
Murphy, P  
Monitz, J  
Meenach, J H  
McNeal, Capt  
McKie, D  
McConnell, Capt K  
McLean, G  
MacDonald, T J  
Norrie, S  
Parker, Capt E H  
Pigot, J  
Pumson, F  
Perkins, W T  
Porter, J  
Porter, J J  
Robinson, E  
Renow, W H  
Red, W  
Reilly, J  
Rose, C W  
Schultz, Dr  
Storer, J W  
Sims, E  
Steward, W J  
Schlemmer, M  
Scheuble, Mr  
Smith, W W  
Schrelltsh, A  
Sea, W  
Stoddard, W  
Sorensen, J  
Sacos, Hotel  
Saylor, H  
Sinclair, A  
Todd, E G  
Thompson, W  
Thompson, G  
Tulin, E  
Turner, W R  
Veltes, W  
Webb, F  
Wheeler, Hon V  
Wonnacott, J  
Wagner, F H (2)  
Wells, J W  
Wilson, J  
Wurstenau, C  
Wagner, J  
Watson J (2)  
Young, J W  
Young, L G (2)

## TIMELY TOPICS

September 1, 1898.

The  
Perfect  
Plows

In all agricultural countries it is on a good plow that the tiller of the soil relies for a good crop. We carry all kinds of plows from the large

Sulky Plows  
to the smallestRice Plows  
But it is on ourPlantation  
Breaking and  
Double Mold  
Board Plows

that we chiefly pride ourselves. These are in use on nearly every plantation on the Islands. Only within the last three weeks we have sold a number of the large plows to take the place of plows from other firms which had been returned as unsatisfactory.

The great advantage of the Perfect plow is that it requires less animals to draw it, and cuts an excellent furrow without digging down.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

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Cartoons, Art Posters, Memorial and Testimonial Illuminated Work, Designs for Letter Heads, Coats of Arms, Labels, Bill Heads, Music or Book Covers, Hand Written Cards, etc.

Landscapes or special character pictures in Water Color or Oils. In fact anything in the line of highly artistic designing or pictorial work, we are now prepared to do.  
For a limited time only.

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Steamship Line Tickets are IssuedTo All Points in the United States  
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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS ARE WARRANTED  
to cure all kinds of constipation,  
biliousness, indigestion, headache,  
rheumatism, etc. Established upwards of 30  
years. In boxes of 10, each of all Chemists  
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the  
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland  
Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

Single bottle, 25 cents.  
Three bottles for \$1.00.

## TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.



# SEEN BY A TRIO

Men Who Went From Here Write  
of Fighting.

HARKER—MURRAY—PLEASANTS

Incidents of Action Before Manila.  
Moving in Rainy Season.  
Good Accounts.

## PROFESSOR HARKER.

The following letter was received in this city by the last mail from Professor George Harker, recently a teacher in the High School, who enlisted for Manila in one of the regular companies of United States troops:

We are now occupying Spanish barracks in Manila. The city is under martial law. On Saturday morning we left camp with 200 rounds of ammunition and two days' rations. It was raining hard as usual and we splashed through the mire of the bamboo jungle till we reached our intrenchments. All was quiet for the following two hours, excepting a few shots from the Spanish sharpshooters. At 10 o'clock a shot was fired from one of our guns, and at this signal Dewey began to bombard the forts and Manila. For an hour the shells kept whistling past us; then as the firing ceased, we were ordered to advance over our intrenchments toward the Spanish lines. There was not the least confusion, and our men went ahead in line of skirmishers, firing as they went.

The Colorado men, who were ahead of us, fired several volleys in quick succession, and rushing over the Spanish works, planted our flag on the top of the black stone fort. The fire from the Spanish now became scattering, and we pushed ahead as rapidly as possible, wading and stumbling across a flooded corn field, when we reached the fort.

We assembled and marched on in column into a barricaded street on the outskirts of Manila. The ground all the way was strewn with blankets, hats, shoes and ammunition, which the Spaniards had left in their hurry to get back into the city. A number of dead and wounded soldiers were lying against the earthworks where the shells from our fleet had opened the way for us.

We then started down the street into Manila, expecting to have another fight further on, but a few straggling shots was the only resistance we met at one time, though we had to lie down to avoid the bullets. At last we came to an open space and at the further side we saw a fortress or castle whose parapets were bristling with soldiers. But our eyes were fixed on a great white flag at one corner of the battlement, and we knew that the battle was ended.

In half an hour our whole force was drawn up under the walls of old Manila. The natives, or Filipinos, who had been shut up within the town, as well as a number who had come in with us, were mad with delight and rushed along our ranks distributing cigarettes and cigars to the men. The fighting men, though, were somewhat taken back when forced to give up their arms before entering the town. They had fully expected to sack the town and cut the throat of every Spaniard.

At about 4 p. m. we passed through the business center of Manila and took up our quarters in the court yard of a great stone building which proved to be a cigar factory. Bands of Spanish soldiers kept passing us on their way to the arsenal to lay down their arms. They looked clean and neat in their light blue uniforms and white straw hats, and formed a strong contrast to our men with their torn shirts and grimey faces. Next day we took possession of our present quarters, and since then we have been busy patrolling the streets.

Our loss is reported as six killed and thirty-four wounded. The Spanish had about 200 killed and a great number wounded. Some one remarked that we took advantage of them by fighting in daylight, as all the skirmishing heretofore had been done at night.

## HARRY MURRAY

Harry Murray wrote a couple of letters by the last mail from Manila to relatives and friends here. The first was received by his brother, Charlie, and is dated August 10. In it he describes his trip across the ocean and arrival at Cavite. Of Manila and the inhabitants he says:

"I was disappointed in the place and the people. The country is all low land and almost all swampy—that is, you can strike water about two feet deep. The people are the color of Hawaiians. They have a language of their own, can not speak English and are about as tall and as good looking as Japs. They live in huts about four feet from the ground."

From this point he relates the various happenings in camp up to August 31, including the skirmishes of July 31, August 1, 2 and 3. Of the big battle on August 13, following which Manila was captured, young Murray writes to George Martin as follows:

Manila, Philippines, Aug. 18, '98. On the morning of the 13th, as I expected, we were ordered to the front. We started from the camp at about 9 o'clock and arrived at a place about three-quarters of a mile from the city. The Colorado and California regiments were nearer to the front than we were, being about 1,000 yards ahead of us. At 10:16 Dewey began to bombard the city, tearing holes in the Spanish breastworks for twenty-five minutes, when the Spanish flag of truce went over the forts. The Colorado regi-

ment immediately took possession and raised the American flag.

While this was going on the Astor Battery, guarded by the Twenty-Third regulars and the Utah Artillery, made a charge on the center entrance and had quite a skirmish with the Spaniards, who came forward and seized two of their field pieces and started to retreat with them into the city. It was then that the boys had a chance to distinguish themselves and they did so too, for as soon as the regulars and battery began to fire their guns and revolvers at them they dropped everything and ran, losing a couple hundred men, while we lost only five killed and a few wounded, about forty. When we left camp we expected to lose a few thousand men, as we thought we would have to make a charge over the wall. As it was our loss was nothing to what it would have been had the Spaniards in the fort not surrendered.

The Nebraska Regiment, with our battalion, the first, in the lead made its entrance along the beach and had to walk in water up to our waists until we reached the city, when Company L was made advance guard, going up at a rapid gait and with humps on our backs like a camel to keep out of sight of the stray Spaniards concealed in houses and trying to pop us off, until we were in front of the Spanish fort. We were the second regiment in Manila city and the first in front of the Spanish stronghold, a place we would not have been able to take for a few months had Dewey not been there to shell them out if necessary. The walls of fort No. 2 are in some places between fifty and sixty feet thick and on the land side manned by all kinds of guns, while along the beach they have a couple of ten-inch guns and a wall almost impossible to scale. All around this fort is a moat filled with all kinds of traps and barbed wire fences, then an intrenchment with nice port holes covered up with grass. All of this is outside the wall, which is about fifteen or twenty feet high. Oh, wouldn't we have had a time trying to scale it with a lot of Spaniards on top to shoot as we came over.

The men-of-war did not have much shooting to do, because from the time the first shot which tore a hole in the first fort the Spaniards began to leave and look for safer quarters in the houses where they could get even with their infantry firing on our army. The Calao did most of the work. She steamed right under the very nose of the Spanish battery, trying to draw their fire. The Olympia fired a few eight and six-inch shells and the Monterey did the rest, which was to steam up and down the harbor ready to blow up of them in case of treachery.

We were on the march from about 9 in the morning until about 6, when we halted right in the heart of the city, in front of Gen. Merritt's quarters, which were in a swell hotel. There we were given time to chew a few pieces of hard tack, a piece of canned roast beef and water to wash it down with. After our swell French dinner we were marched to the regiment headquarters on the river front and were allowed to go to sleep in the street on cobbles stones, with the mossy side up. It was all right up to about 9 o'clock, when it began to rain (harder than it does in Honolulu usually). We did not know it was raining until we were floating round a while and bumping into each other, but after we anchored we went off to sleep and woke up in the morning all stiff and tired and had to be thawed out before we were fit for business. On the evening of the 14th we moved to quarters in a large stone store about a block away. We remained there two days, removing on the 16th to the police station, where we expect to remain until further notice. All there is to do now is to stand guard and visit the city across the canal.

## CHAS. PLEASANTS.

MR. EDITOR.—Some of your readers will remember Mr. Charles Pleasants, who made a speech at the inauguration of our Reception Committee of 100 to entertain the Boys in Blue and of which Committee he was a member. He succeeded in enlisting in the Tenth Pennsylvania and left here on the Zealandia. His company was in the fight before Manila and he writes a description of the battle, which will be of interest to your readers, as follows:

"Well, we, the Tenth, have been in it and no doubt you will have the newspaper account of it long before you receive this. It occurred Sunday eve, July 31, and a hot fight it was. In this case again it was the unexpected that happened. We are in camp about four miles from Manila, along the road side toward Cavite. By we, I mean First Battalion, California Regiment; Nebraska Regiment, Colorado Regiment; Utah Battery; a battery of Regulars and the Tenth Pennsylvania.

"A little after 10 o'clock we were aroused by a few rifle shots, which I afterward learned were shot by the Spaniards at our men at work in the trenches. A few moments after this the orderly came on double quick to us, saying to report to Maj. Cuthbertson at the trenches in double quick time. (Cuthbertson was in command, Col. Hawkins being sick). We did so, followed by Company E. During this time there was no more firing. Companies D and E were ordered to the right of our breastworks into a small wood of bamboo, which came up to the edge of our earth works. We were taken about 150 yards to the right of our trenches and about 30 to 40 yards in front of our line. Company E being on the left of Company D. We reached our places along the outer edge of wood facing on an open spot or place. At this time I don't think there was a man in Companies E or D who had any idea of what was coming. The Major may have anticipated it, for we were put there to guard against any attempt to flank us on our right. And it was a fortunate thing we got there when we did, for we no sooner reached our places where we could look out into that open spot than we saw the Spanish coming. Company D opened fire at once, followed by Company E. The Spanish returned the fire and the engagement became general. Immediately clear down the lines on both sides I don't know how to describe it. Hell broke loose and stayed loose for nearly four hours. The cannon belched and boomed, shells exploded over us, and during it all was the ceaseless crack, crack, crack of the rifles, and

we could hear the bullets sing as they passed over us. We, in Companies D and E, were almost surrounded; shots came from almost every direction except down towards our trenches. We were in the woods and got separated more or less. It was a case of fighting from down low; every man was as flat on the ground as it was possible to be and at the same time use his gun. As it was the bullets whizzed and struck near us. We were not expecting any such battle and our company went out that day with only fifty rounds. But with that fifty rounds Companies D and E did effective work and got credit with having saved the works, in that we prevented the flank movement on our right. Company E had five killed and seven wounded, Company D had one killed and twelve wounded. Company D had only thirty-nine men in those woods, so you see less than one out of four got out unhurt. Company E probably had no more men out there than we as they had the same details elsewhere. It all happened in the short space of time it took to fire fifty rounds, and we were firing as fast as we could load. When our last rounds were fired the captain gave command to fix bayonets, expecting a rush, but it did not come. We had done our work and stopped them. It was at this time that we lost our only one killed.

"We had ten or eleven wounded. It is surprising how few of these are seriously hurt. When our ammunition was all gone we were recalled behind the trenches, a lucky thing for us, as fifteen or twenty minutes more of that and there would not have been any of Company D left. Just after we got behind the trenches it began to rain and continued till morning. The fight began about 11 o'clock and was continuous and hot stuff till about 2 in the morning. The Utah battery did effective work. When our ammunition was exhausted the battery stood the Spanish off until we got a new supply of ammunition and reinforcements. The battle began about 11 o'clock and lasted until about 4 in the morning, though there was a lull of about half an hour at about 2 o'clock.

The Spanish fired too high to hit our men, who lay low on the ground or were down in the trenches. That is probably the reason more of our men were not hurt. A two-story house stood near our lines, and in the morning after the fight we could see the roof was well filled with Spanish bullets that had been intended for us, but had gone at least twenty-five feet too high. I went outside the trenches the next morning after our battle and into the woods to help bring in our dead. It was a ghastly sight and one not calculated to inspire courage.

Yours truly,  
JAS. W. GIRVIN.

## Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean, that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

## Money Makers.

NEW YORK.—The directors of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent, payable the 1st of October.

The executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company have recommended the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent to be declared.

## A STRAY ITEM OF NEWS.

Quoted From an Exchange in Hornellsville.

He is a good, honest, hardworking skilled mechanic. Whether shoeing a horse, fitting shoes to feet as flat as a mud turtle, welding a chain for some tiler of the soil, or tempering a brittle tool Mr. E. J. Crammer, Blacksmith of 3 Spruce St., Hornellsville, N. Y., finishes his task in a creditable manner. Our representative found him shoeing a refractory horse. Often as he dropped a foot and straightened himself up, he pressed his hand into the small of his back, and ominously shook his head, for his back ached and he suffered like nearly every Blacksmith in our Republic does. Our representative quietly remarked, "Why don't you use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills?" "Well," replied Mr. Crammer, "I have noticed a score of advertisements about this remedy in our local papers but I thought they were like every other specific that I had tried."

"Try them and see," our representative suggested. "If they do not do you any good, they won't do you any harm." Some three weeks afterwards a second visit was made to Mr. Crammer, when the following particulars were given by him for publication:

"Like a good many others I suffered a great deal from kidney troubles for a long time and I used various remedies but they seemed to aggravate the complaint, as it grew more and more severe. I saw advertisements in our papers, about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills but paid very little attention to them as I had been fooled frequently. I was induced by a visitor who casually dropped into my shop to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained a box more out of curiosity than expectation of results. To my surprise the first two or three doses benefited me, the pain in my back grew less and less and finally entirely disappeared. I am glad to recommend a remedy which does such good work in so short a time to all who suffer from kidney troubles."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50 by all dealers, or will be forwarded by mail to any address on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co. Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the islands.

# SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-tortured Babies," post free.

EVERY HUMOUR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

# California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

# Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC  
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Among Other Goods  
Just Received by..

# HOLLISTER & Co.

IS A CONSIGNMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

Lillian Russell  
Cigar!

For Which They Are Made Sole Agents For  
The Hawaiian Islands.

CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLO FOR 5 CENTS EACH

## TANKS.

The water will always run in the pipes at night when it is against the rule and when you are too sleepy to water your garden.

If you had one of our PATENT REDWOOD TANKS it would fill at night when the water runs and you would have all the water you want for your house and yard during the day. Carried in stock in sizes from 500 to 10,000 gallons and sold at same prices as sold all over California.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & Co., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,  
£13,558,989.  
1-Authorized Capital-£3,000,000 £ s d  
Subscribed 2,750,000 687,500 0 0  
Paid up Capital 2,750,000 687,500 0 0  
2-Fire Funds 10,127,670 1 0  
3-Life and Annuity Funds 413,558,989 8 9

Reverend Fire Branch 1,551,377 3 3  
Favorable Life and Annuity Branches 1,776,511 1 0  
Total £13,558,989 8 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free for the use of the insured of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOK

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Edna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.



## A NEW REVIVAL

## Remarkable Vogue of Mediaeval Superstition.

"Sorcery is Science Seen Upside Down"—Pseudo-Scientific Names and Jargons.

In the Century Daniel G. Brinton has an article on "Popular Superstitions of Europe." Dr. Brinton closes his article by saying:

From some strange reason there has been a wonderful revival within the last decade of nearly every mediaeval superstition, under various guises, in the most enlightened centers of the world. The practitioners of this modern sorcery, instead of concealing, advertise their claims, and urge them on the community under pseudo-scientific names and paragon. Palmistry, astrology, sympathetic magic, the doctrine of signatures, hieroglyphics and all the farrago of fifteenth century thaumaturgy, flourish today in Boston and New York, in Paris and Chicago, to a degree surpassing anything known three centuries ago.

There is a reason for this. Sorcery is science seen upside down. There is a confused groundwork of truth, a fallacious method of viewing facts, at the basis of these pseudo-sciences. Yet the truth and the facts exist, and these explain the success of the deceptions. They dazzle and dazzle minds not trained in sound reasoning; and how few are! The societies for "psychical research" and theosophical speculation begin with an acknowledgment of the possible truth of ghost-sealing and of communion with the divine. This possible ground is seized by the charlatan as proved basis for his illusory edifice.

Superstitions are at times, because they are based on those desires and that ignorance which are and will ever be a part of man's nature. He is dimly aware of mighty, unmeasured forces in ceaseless activity around him, controlling his own destiny; the ominous and omnipresent portent of death meets him at every turn; dissatisfaction with his present condition, intense longing for a life and joy which it can never offer, goad him to seek a knowledge which weights and measures are impotent to accord him. Yet such restricted knowledge is all that science can supply. Therefore he turns in despair to the mysteries and the adepts, the Cagliostro and the Humes, who stand ready to beacon him into their illusory temples of folly.

## MANUSCRIPT BOOK HAS BEEN LOST.

## Work of a Life, Almost—A Reward for a Writing.

What is probably the most valuable piece of literary property in these islands has been lost. It is a manuscript book and has been missing since June last. The work is a technical treatise and dictionary of Micronesian languages. Rev. Hiram Bingham has been engaged upon the book many years. He is almost heartbroken over the fact that it cannot be found. The book could not be turned to profit, by any finder. If sold the fact would be reported at once and return made to Rev. Mr. Bingham. In the whole world there would not be over half a dozen possible purchasers to be found. The author has always intended to leave the work as one of the best accomplishments of his life. Scholars everywhere, and especially those interested in Polynesia, will mourn with the owner if the property is not recovered.

The police have been searching for the manuscript, but without avail. The situation now is that a reward of \$50 will be paid for the return of the property to Chester A. Doyle, who has been on the case, or to Marshal Brown or one of his deputies at the police station. There will be no charges or prosecution. It is the verdict of the officers and others concerned that the property has simply been lost.

A Mr. Christian, an English gentleman well known in the literary and scientific world, came here with letters from many people and societies of note, including the Smithsonian at Washington. This book of Rev. Mr. Bingham's was loaned by the owner to Mr. Christian. It is established on the word of Mr. Christian, verified by the police, that the book was entrusted to a hawker for delivery to Professor Alexander. Rev. Mr. Bingham, at the Pacific Club, just before his departure from the country, Mr. Christian gave the book to a Jap boy of the house with instructions to send it by cab to Professor Alexander. The package was handed to a hawker. There is no further trace of it. Mr. Doyle was given the case and has worked hard and earnestly, but has earned nothing more than here set out. The messenger either lost the package from his vehicle or set it aside for delivery later and forgot it.

Mr. Christian, the authorities and Professor Alexander will be greatly relieved and Rev. Mr. Bingham will be delighted if the missing property is looked up and brought in without delay.

Salisbury Loses.

LONDON.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says: "Despite Lord Salisbury's declaration that he will brook no interference from any other power in the Newchwang railroad contract, he has now yielded to all the conditions Russia imposed. As a result, the negotiations with the English syndicate have been broken and those with the Russo-Chinese Bank have been resumed."

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, September 30.  
Br. stmr. Miowera, Hemming, 7 days from Victoria; 39 passengers and 220 tons mdse. to T. H. Davies & Co.  
Norwegian bark Hatfuen, Jorgensen, 54 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., 760 tons coal to order.  
Schr. Kawallani, 18 hrs. from Koolau ports.  
Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, 14 hrs. from Makana.  
Stmr. Lehua, Bennet, 6 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Saturday, Oct. 1.  
Sloop Kaulani, 6 hrs. from Pearl Loahs.  
Am. stmr. Australia, Houdlette, 6 days 6 hrs. 55 min. from San Francisco, pass. and 1,400 tons mdse. to W. G. Irwin & Co.  
Stmr. Upolu, Hennington, 18 hrs. from Kohala.  
Stmr. Keauhou, Thompson, 16 hrs. from Honolulu.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa.  
Br. bk. Grenada, Korff, 29 days from Nainaimo, 3,691 tons coal to I. I. S. N. Co.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.  
Stmr. Walealeale, Mosher, 5 hrs. from Laie.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 4 hrs. from Waimanalo.  
Stmr. Kinau, Clark, 30 hrs. from Hilo.  
Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, 18 hrs. from Makana.  
Sch. Concord, Harris, 11 hrs. from Kaunakakai.

Sunday, Oct. 2.  
Stmr. Kauli, Bruhn, 16 hrs. from Kailua.  
Am. sch. Wawema, Smith, 30 days from Seattle, 461 tons feed, 223 ft. lumber, 100 M shingles, 5 M pickets to Allen & Robinson.  
Sch. Lady Martin, 18 hrs. from Koolau.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, 12 hrs. from Nawiliwili.  
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 13 hrs. from Kahului.

Monday, October 3.  
Am. sch. Transit, Jorgensen, 17 days from San Francisco; 20 passengers and 900 tons mdse. T. H. Davies & Co.  
Br. bk. Helen Denny, Mahon, 50 days from Newcastle; 1,000 tons coal.  
Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun, 20 days from San Francisco; 11 passengers and 1,000 tons mdse. to Castle & Cooke.  
U. S. T. S. Pennsylvania, Doxrud, 24 days, 20 hrs. from Manila, 16 days from Guam.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, September 30.  
Br. stmr. Miowera, Hemming, Sydney.  
Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Kona and Kau ports.

Saturday, Oct. 1.  
Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, Port Townsend in ballast.  
Am. bk. Wilna Slater, Port Angeles in ballast.  
Monday, October 3.  
Stmr. Upolu, Hennington, Kohala.  
Stmr. Lehua, Bennet, Molokai.  
Schr. Kaulani, Pearl Loahs.  
Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, Makana.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Honolulu.  
Stmr. Walealeale, Mosher, Kekaha.

## MEMORANDA.

Per stmr. Miowera, from Victoria, Sept. 30.—Left Victoria 7:52 a. m., 23d Sept., passed Tatoosh Island 0:13 p. m., 23d Sept., passed R. M. S. Warrimoo 7:14 a. m., 30th Sept. Experienced strong E. and NNE. wind with very confused high sea, principally from SE. and SW. for first two days. Since then moderate winds and seas to arrival.  
Per stmr. Australia, from San Francisco, Oct. 1.—Left San Francisco, Sept. 24, 1898, at 2 p. m. with 52 cabin and 77 steerage passengers; also 58 bags mail. Experienced moderate to strong S. E. winds until Sept. 26. Thence to port, moderate to strong trade winds, squally and rainy.

## ISLAND PORTS.

HILO.—Sailed, Oct. 2, stmr. Hawaii for Pohoi.  
Arrived, Sept. 30, bk. Roderick Dhu, 17 days from San Francisco.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Arrived, Sept. 17, bk. C. D. Bryant, 38 days from Honolulu; sch. Albert Meyer, 35 days from Kahului; Sept. 21, bk. Alden Besse, 24 days from Honolulu; Sept. 21, stmr. Alameda, 6 days 14 hrs. from Honolulu; sch. J. M. Weatherax, 26 days from Kahului; Sept. 22, bktn. Irmgard, 21 days from Honolulu; Sept. 23, bk. Andrew Welch, 22 days from Honolulu.  
SAN FRANCISCO.—Sailed, Sept. 18, stmr. Condor for Manila; sch. John G. North for Honolulu; Sept. 21, Brig Consuelo for Mahukona.  
YOKOHAMA.—Sailed Sept. 21, Haw stmr. Aztec for Honolulu.  
Arrived, Sept. 22, Br. stmr. Belgic from Honolulu.  
EUREKA.—Arrived, Sept. 18, sch. Jessie Minor from Honolulu.  
PORT GAMBLE.—Arrived, Sept. 19, sch. Robert Lewis from Honolulu.  
SEATTLE.—Arrived, Sept. 20, sch. Repeat from Honolulu.  
DELAWARE BREAKWATER.—Arrived, Sept. 18, ship A. J. Fuller from Honolulu; Sept. 18, same, ordered to New York.  
NEW YORK.—Arrived, Sept. 18, ship Luzon from Kahului; Sept. 18, steamer from Hilo, via Seattle.  
PORT TOWNSEND.—Arrived, Sept. 18, ship Reaper and sch. Liza Vance from Honolulu.  
WELLINGTON.—Arrived, Sept. 17, Br. stmr. Aorangi from Honolulu.  
TACOMA.—Arrived, Sept. 20, sch. E. K. Wood from Honolulu.  
Sailed, Sept. 20, sch. Harp for Sydney.

The Joint sails for Hongkong Wednesday.

## LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Sch. Robert Lewers—(At Port Gamble) lumber thence, to Honolulu by Higgins & Collins.  
Bk. Andrew Welch—Pass. and mdse. San Francisco to Honolulu by Welch & Co.  
Bk. Ceylon—(Now at Departure Bay) coal thence to Honolulu.  
Bktn. Irmgard—Pass. and mdse. San Francisco to Honolulu by Williams, Dimond & Co.  
Sch. Ethel Zane—Mdse. San Francisco to Kahului.  
Sch. Repeat—(At Blakeley) lumber thence to Honolulu by Renton, Holmes & Co.  
Sch. Jessie Minor—(At Eureka) lumber thence to Honolulu by J. B. Haney & Co.  
Sch. A. M. Baxter—(At Seattle) lumber thence to Honolulu by J. H. Baxter.  
Bk. C. D. Bryant—Pass. and mdse. San Francisco to Hilo by Williams, Dimond & Co.  
Sch. Bangor—(At Ludlow) lumber thence to Kailua by Pope & Talbot.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
From Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Miowera, Sept. 30.—Misses Gould, Nicolson; Mesdames Lyman, Smith, Robinson, Soule, Shepard, Asa Saito and two servants, Mini Saito, Green, Gagen and child, Paine and child, Powers, Bell, Metcalf; Messrs. Lyman, Stout, Robinson, Soule, (2), James, Shepard and two children, Scholes, Smith, McCann, Wood, Gagen, Jex, Powers, Bell, Phillips, Petunia, Dickenson, Metcalf and 63 through.

From Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, Oct. 1.—C. B. Reynolds, E. Peck, Mrs. Wolfenden, Mr. Smith, Dr. Mouritz, Miss Eva McCornist and 23 deck.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, Oct. 2.—Volcano: Capt. Tyler and wife, Mrs. H. W. Bellew, Miss M. A. Bellew, Miss D. O. Havfun, Miss I. Bellew, G. Whitehouse and wife, Mrs. M. E. Tenney, Dr. Geo. Herbert, Lieut. Hinman. Way ports: Rev. O. H. Gulick, Mrs. H. C. Austin and 5 children, J. T. Wright, Dr. C. A. Peterson, C. L. Scrimger, F. B. McStocker, wife and 3 children and maid, Geo. B. Sturgeon, wife and child, Guy Kelley, Rev. J. Leadingham, Miss M. K. Kennedy, J. T. Moir, F. S. Peachy, J. W. Jones, Dr. J. S. Tracey, K. Hoshina, T. Masuda, Miss M. Keanohou, C. Fairer, A. A. Wilder, Paul Jarrett, Miss C. Wright, Dr. J. Wright, Dr. W. T. Monsarrat, T. Wolfe.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Oct. 2.—G. P. Wilder, J. W. Kailua, J. Maguire, A. N. Jones, H. P. Baldwin, Miss Mary Green, Rev. Kanahale, S. M. Kanakani, J. M. Kanakusa and wife, F. Richards, Mrs. Moses, Geo. J. Ross, Master Turner, Master A. Robinson, Mrs. E. F. Ward, Lum Hang, Sing You, W. Stoddard, A. P. Boller.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, Oct. 1.—John Alger, D. L. Austin, A. C. Banning and wife, F. T. Bennett, Robt. Birnie, D. E. Brown, Miss T. E. Brown, Miss E. G. Brown, Dr. D. A. Carmichael, U. S. M. H. S. C. Cooke, Miss M. Egan, Miss M. C. Farrell, C. M. Curtis, Mrs. C. J. Fishel, E. W. Fuller, T. Gosliner, A. Haneberg, A. Hener, E. E. Henry, Phil. Hirsch, Mrs. C. C. Hoffman, D. H. Holt, G. A. Howard, Jr., Dr. E. L. Hutchinson, Allen Hyde, Miss F. Hyde, F. A. Jacobs, S. B. Kenfield, J. R. Kocher, P. Lewis, A. A. Long, J. H. McDonough, A. McPhetridge, Jas. O'Connell, Mrs. F. M. Ostrom, Jas. Pash, C. J. de Roo and wife, Mrs. J. G. Rothwell, W. Schneider, S. W. Schwab, Miss F. Sherman, H. C. Smith, wife and 3 children, G. W. Spencer, S. Strozynski, Commander Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., Harry L. Waste, C. J. Webster.

From Kailua, per stmr. Kauli, Oct. 2.—Geo. Bruhn.

From Kahuku, per stmr. Walealeale, Oct. 1.—Mr. King and family.  
From Kauli ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Oct. 2.—Miss Gandall, Mrs. Kahale, Mr. and Mrs. C. Conradt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Conradt, F. Weber, Miss E. Tai Fook, H. W. Schmidt, W. L. Hardy, H. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, W. McBryde, W. Hancock.

From Honolulu, per stmr. Keauhou, Oct. 1.—Wm. Thompson.

From San Francisco, per sch. Transit, Oct. 3.—Geo. F. Sanborn, Robert Card.

From San Francisco, per bktn. Archer, Oct. 3.—Miss Nellie Whittington, J. T. Lewis, Chas. Conrad, N. T. Williamson, C. H. Douglas and wife, T. D. Ingersoll, A. C. Williams, Mrs. J. Dormer and Mrs. C. Paris.

Departed.  
For Sydney, per stmr. Miowera, Sept. 30.—Miss Riordan, Col. Gorton and wife, Sir Sackville-West and daughter.  
For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mikahala, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Wray Taylor and child, W. Stoddard, W. D. Armstrong, W. A. Wall, Miss S. Hough-talling, O. T. Shipman, C. D. Conway, Mrs. Bowler, M. Lindsay, Miss I. Willis, Miss N. Kahulla, G. Keiki and wife, F. Richards, T. C. Yama, Mrs. Liwal, Miss M. K. Heulani, G. P. Wilder.

For Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, Oct. 2.—Dr. Mouritz.  
For Kekaha, per stmr. Walealeale, Oct. 2.—F. W. Glade and family, Mrs. A. S. Knudsen.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

Nineteen deep water sailing vessels in port.

Twenty-three deep water sailing vessels in port.

The steamer Iwa arrived last night from Kula, Maui.

Good weather is reported on Kauai and in the channel.

The barkentine Addenda finished discharging yesterday.

Capt. Jorgensen, of the collier Havfruen expects a berth by Christmas day.

Captain Korff of the collier Grenada from Nainaimo is accompanied by his wife and son.

The schooner Concord from Kaunakakai reports a slight accident at that landing last week.

Capt. George S. Calhoun, of the barkentine Archer, which arrived from San Francisco yesterday, is accompanied by his wife on this trip.

The collier Havfruen, from Newcastle, is in the stream, having arrived from Newcastle yesterday.

Havfruen—the name of a Norwegian collier now in this port means "The Mermaid," in the vernacular.

The Walealeale from windward Oahu ports last Saturday reports lots of rain and a high sea at Kahuku bar.

The liner Warrimoo arrived at noon yesterday from Victoria and docked at the Mall berth. She sailed at 11 o'clock last night for Sydney.

The bark Martha Davis was on the dry dock in San Francisco during last month, being stripped, caulked and otherwise overhauled.

The steamer J. A. Cummins made a flying trip to Waimanalo and return on last Saturday leaving here at 7 a. m. and returning at 8:45 p. m.

Customs inspector Mark G. Johnston will assist Port Surveyor Stratemeyer his month and Inspectors Short and Storey will be in charge of the night watch.

Captain Potter of the bark Alden Besse, sugar laden from this port to San Francisco has reported a heavy electric storm 180 miles west of the Farallones on September 16th and 17th.

All the steamer Mikahala's officers remained with her yesterday when she left on the Kona-Kau route in place of the Mauna Loa, the regular steamer, which is now undergoing repairs. Purser Tuft and Freight Clerk Simerson, of the Mauna Loa, went along to assist Purser Piliz.

The following vessels were up and loading for island ports on the departure of the Australia: Bark C. D. Bryant (to sail Sept. 26th), and bark Santiago (loads Oct. 1st), for Hilo; bark R. P. Rithet (to sail Sept. 24th), and bark Andrew Welch, bark Mauna Ala (to sail Sept. 24th), and bark Martha Davis (loads Sept. 26th), and barkentine Irmgard (loads Sept. 28th) for Honolulu.

The following steamers sail today: Steamer Kinan, Clarke, for Lahaina, Maui, Kilauea, Makana, Kawaihae, Maui, Honolulu, Oonomea, Papakoa and Hilo; Kaunakakai and Laupahoehoe (mail and passengers only) 10 a. m.; Steamer Claudine, Cameron, for Lahaina, Kahului, Keane, Hana, Hamoa, Kilauea and Nuu, 5 p. m.; steamer Kauli, Bruhn, for Lahaina, at 4 p. m.; Oceanic Steamship Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m.; Steamer W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauli ports at 5 p. m.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DAY.	BAROM.	TEMP.	HUMIDITY.	WIND.	FORCE.
Sept. 30.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 1.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 2.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 3.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 4.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 5.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 6.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 7.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 8.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 9.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 10.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 11.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 12.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 13.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 14.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 15.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 16.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 17.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 18.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 19.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 20.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 21.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 22.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 23.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 24.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 25.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 26.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 27.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 28.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 29.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10
Oct. 30.	30.00	71	83	ENE	5-10

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.
Mon.	5:57	5:40	10:55	1:25	5:52	5:46
Tues.	6:41	6:51	11:20	2:53	5:43	5:23
Wed.	7:28	8:20	11:55	4:30	5:32	5:10
Thurs.	8:20	9:51	12:30	5:50	5:18	4:51
Frid.	9:24	11:20	1:05	6:55	5:03	4:11
Sat.	10:40	12:30	2:00	7:55	4:41	3:00
Sun.	11:13	1:14	3:02	8:51	4:40	2:47

Last Quarter of the moon on the 7th at 7h 30m a. m.

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The standard time whistle sounds at 12h. 0m. 0s. (midnight). Greenwich time, which is 12h. 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

## STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the shareholders of the Kohala Sugar Co. on the 17th of October next at 2 p. m. at the office of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

J. B. ATHERTON, Treasurer.

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO'S New York Line.

The fine steel bark Johanna will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about October 15th.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

## FORTY NEW NAMES BY AUTHORITY.

## Big Increase in Membership of the Y. M. C. A.

Meeting of Directors—Next Open Session—A Resignation—Vacation for Mr. Coleman.

At a meeting of directors of the Y. M. C. A. held last evening there was almost a full attendance. President Walter C. Weedon was in the chair.

Forty new members were elected. This is the largest number taken in at any one time in years. One cause of the rush is the opening of the educational classes on the improved lines laid down for this year.

Secretary Coleman was voted a vacation to extend from October 15 to November 1.

Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid and Rev. Hiram Bingham, Jr., were placed on the honorary roll of the Association. This is usual in the case of city clergymen.

Charles E. Rice's resignation from the office of secretary of the board was accepted. B. F. Beardmore was appointed to the vacancy.

The public quarterly meeting was set for next Monday, October 10. A literary and musical program for the occasion will be arranged by the entertainment committee.

Associate Secretary Brock was taken slightly ill yesterday afternoon, for which reason there was no meeting of the junior gymnasium class. A meeting will be held this afternoon, however, without fail.

Mr. Brock and C. J. Day conducted the meeting at Camp McKinley at 7:30 Sunday evening. About 200 soldiers attended.

Educational classes to meet at 7:30 this evening are: Typewriting, reading and spelling and Hawaiian language.

## REV. T. D. GARVIN.

## Esteemed Pastor Christian Church to Leave.

Rev. T. D. Garvin, pastor of the Christian church, surprised his congregation very much at the close of the morning service yesterday by announcing his intention to tender his resignation as pastor, or evangelist, as soon as the officers of the church could secure a suitable man to succeed him in the work. In making this move Mr. Garvin follows what has been his plan of work for many years, that of planting churches in vacant fields and remaining with them until they become self-sustaining and an efficient working organization could be effected. This stage has been reached in the history of this, his latest effort, as the church is officered and in good condition financially, and he will now accept one of several calls he has in contemplation. Australia, as well as the churches on the Coast, is represented among these, and it is not yet fully decided which way he will go. The church here is loth to part with its founder and pastor and the community generally will sincerely regret the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Garvin.

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

By order of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, I shall expose for sale at public auction on MONDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance to the Judiciary Building, all those lands belonging to the Estate of Kaula (w) deceased, intestate, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, to wit:

(1) Taro patch land in Aala, Honolulu, being Apana 1 of Royal Patent Grant 2066, to J. W. Marsh, area  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre, more or less; also

(2) Taro patch land in the same locality